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TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE

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SHE LACKS BUT ONE THING.

Little Evelina, pretty Evelina! What did
Paulina carry in her shopping bag?
She had lately been abroad, had Evelina,
shopping, so she said, until she just
could hardly drag.
Well, she had a powder rag, I much re-
gret to say,
Two old transfer tickets and programs of
the play,
Ten assorted buttons and a little button
hook,
One recipe that told her how a rarebit
she could cook,
One well dog-eared letter, a small mirror
and a key,
Lace-embroidered handkerchief almost
too small to see,
Several large hairpins and a few more
paper slips,
Little tubes of lipoline for Evelina's lips,
Card case and a nail file and a gumless
postage stamp,
Two more stuck together, which was ow-
ing to the damp;
Little ballroom pencil, badly sharpened,
four or five
Tablets flavored wintergreen—she always
would contrive
To carry candy with her—then a little
golden chain,
Intended to be mended, and a broken
chatelaine.
There also was a "curler"—chamois—like-
wise a lorgnette;
Some other things there were, but what,
I really quite forget,
And all the space remaining, which was
not so very ample,
Was stuffed out to the limit with 'most
every sort of sample.
That bag, it quite resembled an expanded
concertina,
And wasn't that a pretty mess of stuff
for Evelina?
I met Evelina as she came from the arena
of valiant bargain hunters, looking
limp as any rag.
You never would have thought her broke,
but still she begged a quarter, for
she hadn't got the car fare in her lit-
tle shopping bag.
—Chicago Daily News.

WOMANLY SARCASM.

She was dangling from a strap,
Threatening many a big man's lap,
As the car swept shrieking, screaming
round the curves;
She had changed hands oft and oft,
Till each arm had been aloft
All it wanted to—'twas dreadful for the
nerves.

Near the lady, in a seat,
Dressed in clothing stylish, neat,
Sat a man who gabbed freely to a friend.
She had naught to do but listen,
First to that man, then to this'n',
And she thought their conversation ne'er
would end,
Seemed her nerves would clean unravel!
Hark! She heard them speak of travel,
And she harkened as she hadn't done be-
fore.

One man said he guessed he'd go
"To th' continent—ye know"—
But the lady didn't listen any more.
'Stead of that she said: "Beg pardon,
But this job I've got's a hard un—
I've been standing till my brain has
slipped its cog;
But, whate'er you do," says she,
"Keep away from Germanee,
For they've just increased their tariff on
the hog."
—W. S. Gilliian, in Los Angeles Herald.

THE WAY THAT WINS.

Ages are filled with the dreaming
Of verses the poets have sung,
Filled with the anguish and sorrow
Tragical muses have wrung
From the loom of fanciful musing,
But the essence of all the wit,
The lesson of all the lessons
Is the lesson: Git up and git!"

While searching the archives for knowl-
edge,
While after the rarest of lore,
While seeking the richest of jewels
In wisdom's radiant store,
Remember this as you rummage
For a word of the Sage's wit,
The best and rarest of lessons
Is: Git up, git up and git!
—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

DYNAMITING A CHIMNEY.

The accompanying illustration shows the dynamiting of a 150-foot chimney at Washington, D. C., located on the site of the new District building. The chimney was built of hard burnt red brick laid in natural cement mortar, and was lined with fire brick, also laid in natural cement mortar. An air space separated the chimney proper from the lining. The height of the chimney above the foundation was 150 feet. The bottom of the stack was fifteen feet square, up to a point 33 feet above the foundation, where it changed to an octagon. The thickness of the outer wall at the base was 34 inches; the thickness of the outer wall at the top, 13 inches, and the thickness of the inner circular lining wall at the base, 13 inches. Fifty feet of the chimney were removed by pick

and bar before resorting to dynamite, thus reducing the height of the stack to 100 feet. This was done on account of the feeling prevalent among the surrounding property owners that their buildings would be endangered by throwing down the stack in its entirety.

Holes were drilled in the base of the stack in which were placed 25 sticks of dynamite, which were fired by a battery at one time. After the blast the stack immediately toppled over toward the north. The motion was slow and steady until a point about twenty degrees from the vertical was reached, in which position it sheered into three sections, as indicated by the picture, and fell rapidly to the ground. The estimated number of bricks in the stack was 140,000 red brick and 14,000 fire brick. The entire cost of removal, including clearing the brick, was $349, and the old brick sold for over $600.—Engineering News.

Internal Evidence.

Grandpa—Yes, it's a good thing for a boy to travel, Freddy. It develops him. If he has anything in him travel will bring it out."

Freddy (who is precocious)—Yes, I discovered that when I was crossing the Channel.—Tit-Bits.

At Sea.

"Sometimes," remarked the meditative passenger, apropos of nothing, "it's hard to do one's duty."

"That's right," replied the passenger with the shifty eyes; "these custom house men are so watchful."—Philadelphia Press.

CAESAR AND LINCOLN LOOKED ALIKE

Mr. Frank J. Scott is well known, personally or by reputation, to every citizen of Toledo, and most of them are acquainted with the fact that some months ago he returned from five years of travel in Europe. During his sojourn abroad he became interested to find some authentic statue or bust portraiture of Julius Caesar. From a casual curiosity this grew into an enthusiasm of interest, and finally into hobby, or persistent study, that made visits to the museums of all the great capitals of Europe especially interesting. Before four years were passed, to his surprise, he found that he had made the largest collection of photographs of statues and busts, and of casts of busts, of Julius Caesar that had ever been made, and had brought to notice many which had never before been listed by inconographists and antiquarians.

To write a monograph on the subject was a natural sequence to the study. During the past year the work has been in the hands of the great publishing house of Longmans, Green & Co., of London, New York and Bombay. The number of the illustrations has caused delay in its completion, but it is now announced by that house in its autumn catalogue of forthcoming books.

Far away in the past, as Julius Caesar seems to most people, his life and work was, to quote Anthony Trollope, "the beginning of modern history." A rich aristocrat, claiming descent from the first Roman kings, educated to the highest point of his time, and yet, in the very beginning of his life, throwing himself into the popular cause as a disciple of Gracchus, and never swerving during all the vicissitudes of his life in carrying out the reforms which the surrounding circumstances made possible, his career became the most remarkable that has ever fallen to the lot of one man in the world's history.

It is not strange that Mr. Scott, old as he is, should have been carried along into enthusiasm for such a man, when all the great historians, from Goldsmith and Gibbon to Mommsen, Froude and Fowler, grow enthusiastic over the elevation of his character, and the marvelous variety of his accomplished work.

Mr. Scott's work is entitled Portraitures of Julius Caesar. By reason of the completeness of its illustrations it is absolutely an unique work. No illustrated monograph has ever before been brought out on this subject; and although Prof. Bernoulli, of the University of Basle, has led up to it in a great work entitled Romanische Ikonographie, covering half a hundred Roman subjects, it has fallen to Mr. Scott's veteran pen to complete the study of Julius Caesar; which, even by Italians, has not before been so widely studied nor illustrated. That he has made the subject interesting goes without saying. His old acquaintances in Toledo and Northwestern Ohio will have some curiosity to see the new work, which, it is hoped, will be on the tables of the great book dealers in January next.

One large room on the groun floor of Mr. Scott's Monroe street residence is devoted to his studio; and here he has his collection of casts by all odds the most complete of his illustrious subject there is in the world. The half-tone cut above gives a view of the array of these on the northern wall. Above this three-column cut, in the center, is a picture of the colossal statue of Caesar which stands in the court of the Conservatori at Rome.

This picture, it will be noted, is flanked on the one side by a half-tone from a photograph of a life-mask of Abraham Lincoln, made at some time in the earlier years of his Presidency, before he grew a beard. For some unknown reason, the artist who made this cast scooped out the eyes, thus detracting much from the value of the mask, in the matter of reproducing the full facial expression of the martyr President.

The portrait of Caesar is from Mr. Scott's cast of a life-size antique marble in the "Presceria," or King's collections of precious works, being a part of the Pitti Palace museums in Florence.

The two are placed together to call attention to the extraordinary facial resemblance between the "noblest Roman of them all" and the greatest American in our national history. The resemblance is not in the general shape of the head, nor in the upper part of the face. But when one looks along a diagonal line from the high cheek bones in both, down through the very hollow cheeks to the broad, over-full mouths, the recession under the lower lip, the quick projection of a strong and prominent though not large chin, the resemblance is striking. In fact, the more the two are studied, the more striking becomes the general facial resemblance.

The world lacks a careful comparison of the characters of Lincoln and Caesar, made by one competent to such a task. That the two men were cast in the same mental mold may be accepted as a fact. Caesar's ambitions, but had Abraham Lincoln's lot been cast in the same age and in the midst of the civilization of Rome, so different from ours, would his coarse have been greatly different from that of Caesar? And, had the great Julius been born in America in the early years of the nineteenth century, and trained in our ideals of government and religion, would his course have been radically different from that of Lincoln? Probably not.

The resemblance between the cast of Lincoln and that of Caesar is far more clearly seen by inspecting them than is apparent from the engravings given above.

S. S. KNA ENSHUE.

STRANGE CRAZES.

Five hundred dollars was often paid in Holland during the famous tulip craze for the bulb of the Admiral Liefkens or of the Gouda variety, $1,000 to $1,200 for a Viceroy, and $2,000 for a Semper Augustus. In 1634 the craze became so great that all usual industries were abandoned. A choice bulb sold for $1,900 in cash, two horses, a carriage and a set of harness representing in all $3,000. Persons frequently invested $50,000 in a few dozen bulbs with which to begin business, mortgaging their houses or giving personal property in exchange. These extraordinary values checked the cultivation of tulips, as the bulbs could be bought and at once sold at a profit to speculators. Finally the real tulip lovers became disgusted, and, in 1637, suddenly placed large quantities of the most valuable varieties upon the market. This produced an immediate and disastrous decline in the price of bulbs. Without a day's warning thousands found themselves ruined. It was several years before Holland overcame the effects of this strange mania.

Attempts to raise silk worms and the introduction into this country of the Chinese mulberry tree started a strange craze early last century. In 1834 mulberry trees of a season's growth sold for $3 to $5 a hundred, but they soon sold at $25, $50, $100, $200 and $500 a hundred, and sometimes $7 a piece. There is recorded an instance of two trees of one season's growth, raised by one Elder Sharp in North Windham, Conn., which were sold at auction. The first brought $106 and the second $100. Further sales were then withheld, because the bidding was not considered sufficiently spirited. One farmer planted $1,000 worth of trees in three-quarters of an acre and sold them the next year for $6,000. Elsewhere the trees upon two acres brought $4,000, those upon fifteen acres brought $32,500, and those upon ten acres brought $38,000. The sales in a single week in Pennsylvania exceeded $300,000, and often the same tree was sold several times at advancing prices.

In 1839, just before the people came to their senses in regard to this hallucination that mulberry trees would bring them wealth, a nurseryman sent an agent to France to purchase several millions of young trees. He carried $80,000 in cash as a first payment. When the trees arrived the inevitable crash had come and the nurseryman failed for so large an amount that he could never figure up his indebtedness. His trees were offered in vain at a dollar a hundred for pea brush. After the crash some large holders sought to unload without loss. They chartered an unseaworthy vessel, loaded her with trees and sent the cargo heavily insured via New Orleans to Indiana. To their great chagrin the vessel reached New Orleans safely and the trees were transferred to river boats at great expense and hurried on to their destination. When finally they arrived no one would take them as a gift.—Chicago News.

MAGAZINE FOR FIREARMS

That is just what is claimed for the little ble for the hunter or marksman to carry a belt about his body for transporting the cartridges for his rifle. The accompanying illustration shows the position of a new cartridge holder on the gun, the stock being broken away to give a view of two of the shells inserted in their pockets. The attachment consists of a sheet metal plate of proper shape to fit the upper side of the gunstock, with perforations at frequent intervals, to permit the insertion of the cartridges into a series of tubes, which are soldered or otherwise secured to the under side of the plate and let into holes drilled in the wood. These receiving tubes are of greater diameter than the perforations in the top plate, and are provided with a lining of felt or other elastic material, which is slightly compressed by the cartridges when introduced into the mag-

azine, thus preventing them from falling out should the gun be inverted in carrying. The felt lining also prevents the magazine from scraping the lubricant from the cartridges when the latter are being placed in or removed from the tubes.

Beyond Bad Treatment.

"There is one thing about the rag-time songs that we can appreciate, now that they are on the wane," remarked the Philosopher.

"What's that?" asked the Wise Guy.

"They were usually so bad that no singer, however amateurish he might be, could spoil them," returned the Philosopher.—Cincinnati Commercial-Tribune.

THINGS FOR HOLIDAYS SEEN IN THE SHOPS.

Anniversary clocks do not change very much in style. They are such remarkable timepieces that they can well afford to ignore it utterly. They make unusually appropriate gifts for many occasions and the annual winding up of the pretty, noiseless affair regularly makes an excuse for a jolly celebration.

Slippers are outdoing the fairy godmothers' wildest ideas on the subject. A pair of finest white suede are covered in a network of tiny imitation brilliants. A wired bowknot of the same flutters at every movement of the wonderful high-heeled affairs.

A dainty shoulder piece of white chiffon trimmed with sprays of green velvet smilax is a new combination. The three full ruffles making the collar piece are of different lengths, with smaller ruchings on the edges to give them a still more fluffy effect. Introduced through it and down the long ends are sprays of the pretty delicately tinted leaves.

Enameled belt buckles are novelties in their new form. A particularly attractive one is an arrangement of gold maple leaves with fine tracings of black enamel.

The "Du Barry" perfume is the latest addition to the great collection of articles claiming the famous name.

Window draperies of white net and renaissance lace are extremely popular this season. There is an insertion of the lace and a pointed edging of it around the curtains. If gracefully arranged by crossing at the top and bunched up into a rosette where they are looped back the effect is charming.

An infant's small coat has the sleeves simply tied together. This is a good idea, saving the poor little mite many tears and the nurse a lost temper. The sleeves are put into the armholes in the usual way, except from them they fall perfectly free, and pretty baby ribbons tie them neatly together.

Elaborate shades for electric lamps are to be seen in the shops. One of the most strikingly pretty was a dainty parasol effect of softly colored greenish mottled glass. Over this foundation was a covering, made of small pearl beads, and from the edge fell a deep fringe of the same.

A great bunch of dull copper tulips have electric bulbs in the centers. To carry out the flower idea, they are placed in a handsome inlaid vase.

The tendency toward copying things ecclesiastical is gradually spreading. Chalice-shaped silver goblets are rather odd looking, and it seems almost sacrilegious to serve ice water in them.

THIS TOWN IS IN PAWN

The Debt for Which Sweden Pledged Wismar to Germany Due Next Year.

A librettist in search for a plot for a comic opera might do worse than use the present situation of the little North-German city of Wismar as basis for one. This city, with its 17,000 inhabitants, its splendid harbor and its half dozen old churches dating back to the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, is generally supposed to be an integral part of the Grand Duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin and of the German empire. In theory, however, it is a Swedish possession held in pawn by the Grand Duke of Mecklen-Schwerin and redeemable by the king of Sweden on June 26, 1903, for the sum of $26,000,000.

A tempest in a teapot has been aroused by the approach of the date set for the redemption of this pawned town, although it might seem that excitement was wasted in a case where one of the contracting parties is equally unable to enforce its claim against the superior power of the other and to raise the sum needed to establish the right. Learned German jurists have, nevertheless, written bulky volumes on the legal, moral and practical aspects of the problem, all of them arriving at the conclusion that Wismar can never again cease to be German.

Silver-tongued orators have declaimed in the reichstag against the idea that one inch of German soil should be ceded to a foreign power. The good burghers of Wismar have declared officially and unofficially that never, never, will they submit to become Swedes again. And a member of the Swedish Riksdag has interpellated the minister of foreign affairs to find out what the government intends to do in order to get out of the dilemma decently.

In the meantime, the Swedish people are rather amused over the matter.

"What is gone is gone," is the refrain of the Swedish press. "The old days and their dear-bought glory can never come back. What's the use of making ourselves ridiculous by asking for something we can't have?"

The likelihood is that the two governments concerned may exchange a few friendly notes next summer, agreeing to regard the incident as closed with the failure of Sweden to offer payment and its subsequent relinquishment of all pretensions to sovereignty over Wismar. The pretty little town will then go on prospering as it has done ever since it passed out of the hands of Sweden, and probably it will get the naval station and harbor fortifications which could not be established as long as it remained in pawn.

The history of Wismar was an exciting one up to the time when Gustavus Adolphus IV of Sweden pledged it to his cousin, the Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin for the sum of 1,350,000 Hamburg thalers, or less than the cost of a fair-sized Broadway office building. It became a Swedish possession in 1648 through the peace that closed the Thirty Years' war.

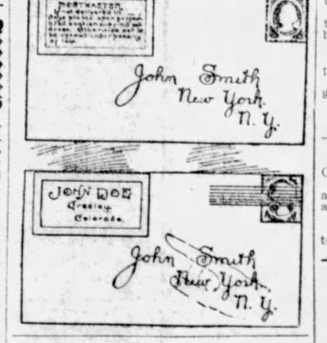
The highest court for Sweden's German possessions was soon afterward established at Wismar and for a few decades the city continued to enjoy a prosperity which was evidenced by the existence within it of not fewer than 200 breweries. But from 1681 to 1803 the city was conquered and reconquered so many times that both the prosperity and the breweries wholly disappeared and the population decreased from 20,000 to less than 8,000.

Once again the city was Danish, another year the Prussians held it, the third year the Swedes came back, and then the rotation in ownership began over again. When the pawning took place the city was really not worth much more than the Swedish king got for it and its value to Sweden was still further diminished by the fact that most of the other Swedish possessions on the southern shore of the Baltic had been taken away long before without any recompense at all.

June 26, 1903, will probably be celebrated at Wismar with much patriotic speechmaking and beer-drinking, not because the day means anything at all either to Germany and Sweden, but because such an excellent occasion for feasting and merry-making cannot be passed over.—New York Sun.

ENVELOPE FOR PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE

It is often the case that the recipients of letters desire to keep secret the name and address of the sender, and, while this might be accomplished if a plain envelope were used, this course is not regarded as safe, for in the event of the non-delivery of the letter it could not be returned to the sender by the receiving postoffice. The inventor of the device shown in the drawing aims to provide an ordinary envelope, which, if duly delivered to the addressee, will make no disclosure of the name of the sender, but if not delivered to the proper person may be returned immediately to the sender. The invention consists of a small sheet of paper, perforated around the edge and gummed outside of the perforations. The central portion of the sheet is just large enough to cover the business card of the sender, and by moistening the gummed edge the sheet is made to conceal the card. This permits the use of a business envelope for private correspondence, and insures its return if it fails to reach the person addressed, as the postmaster has only to detach the central part of the sheet at the perforated edge to expose the return address. The sender's name cannot be ascertained by a third party without tampering with the concealing device, which the inventors would make a crime punishable by law.



The Case Stated.

"Did U. Miss. Me., Pa.," said the loving and convalescent wife, "when I was so ill? I had to have the M. D."

"More than tongue Kan. tell," answered the husband. "Not for the Ind. would I have it so again."

"La.," said the wife. "I hope the woman did the Wash all right. When I get out, I'm afraid I'll look like I came out of the Ark. And all of that Mass. of stuff the doctor gave me! O., you must take me to Del.'s and let me have a feast Ala. carte."

And then he sadly thought that even in the sacredness of home there are Conn. games.—Baltimore American.

Unjustifiable Meanness.

"The old gentleman played a mighty mean trick on me," remarked the young hopeful.

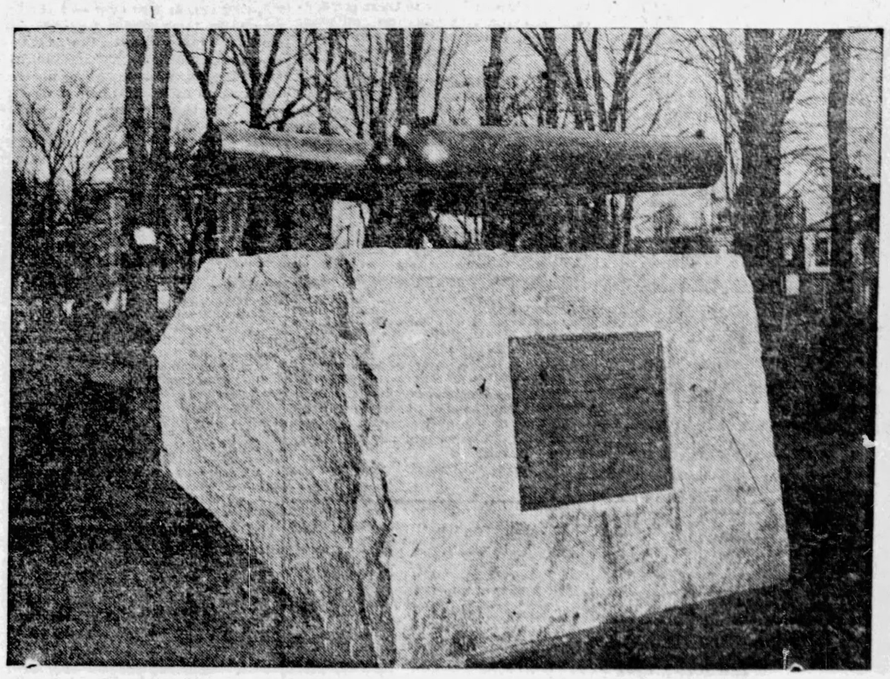
"What was it?"

"Well, you know I've always carried an old watch that no pawnbroker would even look at, and father promised me a new one for my birthday."

"Well?"

"Well, he gave it to me, but he had my name engraved on the case."—Chicago Daily News.

THE WAYNE MONUMENT AT ERIE, PENNSYLVANIA



There was recently unveiled in the city of Erie, Pa., a monument to the memory of that distinguished officer of the Revolutionary war and Indian fighter—best known as "Mad Anthony" Wayne. The accompanying photograph is of this monument, which now occupies a conspicuous place in East Park. As told in the news dispatches, the monument was erected by Presque Isle Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, Mrs. M. B. Morrison, regent of the chapter, making the presentation speech and Mayor Hardwick responding in behalf of the citizens of Erie. The monument bears the following appropriate inscription:

In Remembrance of
General Anthony Wayne,
An American Soldier,
Distinguished for Valor in the War of the Revolution,
Appointed in 1792, on Washington's Recommendation, General-in-Chief of the U. S. Army,
In 1794 Vanquished the Indian Tribes of the Northwest, Ensuring the Safe Settlement of Northwestern Pennsylvania and Northern Ohio.
Died at Erie, Pa., Dec. 15, 1796.
Erected by Presque Isle Chapter, Daughters of American Revolution, in 1902.

This monument is the second memorial to Anthony Wayne in Pennsylvania. The first was the celebrated block house at Presque Isle, which was erected by the state of Pennsylvania in 1879, and which is a duplicate of the one in which the great general died. Over the entrance are befitting words dedicating it to the memory of Gen. Wayne. In appearance the block house is not altogether unlike the old Hudson Bay Post at the Canadian soo. Though it is a suitable memorial, still its location is so far away from the principal thoroughfares of Erie that it is in no way a constant reminder of the hero. In the new monument, in its important location, there will be found a daily reminder of the man who made the settlement of Erie as well as other sections of that state and of Ohio possible.

The youngest students of American history, not only in Erie, but throughout the United States, are familiar with the name "Mad Anthony" Wayne. It has a particular interest for the growing lad, who always has a preference for history that deals with Indians. Therefore, on account of the conspicuous part Anthony Wayne played in history, only a very brief review of some of the most important events in which he figured is necessary to bring him again forcibly to mind, though he lived so long ago.

Anthony Wayne entered the American army in the capacity of a colonel in the year 1770 at the age of about 30 years. Under the commander-in-chief, General Washington, Wayne, by his heroism and display of capability, became one of the most trusted officers of his time, in this respect, it is said, being only second to General Nathaniel Greene. He was wounded in the war of the Revolution, in the battle of Stony Point, but recovered from what at first appeared to be his fatal injury.

Some time after the treaty of peace had acknowledged the independence of this country, General Wayne was commissioned by the national government to subdue the Indians on the northern frontier. This Wayne found to be no easy matter, for the English had encouraged the Indians to resist all settlement by our people. After the defeat of many brave generals and the loss of hundreds of men in the conquests with these Indians the country was becoming discouraged when Anthony Wayne won what was known as the "Battle of the Miamis" in 1794 and the settlement of Pennsylvania began the following year.

HUMOR OF THE DAY.

Uncle—Yes, the 31st of December is the shortest day of the year. What is the longest day in the year?

The day before Christmas."—Life.

"But there's plenty of money in politics," said his friend.

"Oh, yes," said the politician, "but, like other remunerative lines, it's overcrowded."—Brooklyn Life.

Hezekiah—Jonas, are you aware that the hairs of your head are numbered?

Jonas—Yes? The Almighty would have to take to fractions if he ever undertook a census of yours.—Harvard Lampoon.

Never fool with a "dead" live wire; the business end of a wasp, or a woman's private opinion.—Life.

He (musingly)—Sometimes I think I am a fool.

She (sweetly)—And at other times you think you're exactly right.—Columbia Jester.

Schoolmaster—Now, let us have "Little Drops of Water" again, and do, please, put a little spirit into it.—Glasgow Evening Times.

Nocker—Isn't it a shame for the trusts to sell their products to foreigners so much cheaper than they will sell them to us?

Shouter—Oh, I don't know. We ought to be willing to pay a little extra for being Americans.—Brooklyn Life.

"They don't take any account of dispositions at dog shows, do they?"

"Oh, no! Why, if they did, any old mongrel might take the first prize."—Life.

"He's in love with himself."

"He'll never feel the pangs of jealousy."—Town and Country.

"How shall we decorate the church this Christmas?"

"With the minister's sermons. They are greener and take up more space than anything I know of."—Life.

When a man gets full it is a good time to take his bust measure.—Chicago News.

A JUDGE ON RIBS.

Last week was a great week for ribs. In the Missouri court of appeals, Judge Bland—Judge Barclay and Judge Goode consurring—affirmed the judgment of the lower court in Gorman against the St. Louis Transit company. The plaintiff is 60. He fell from a car of the defendant company in 1901. According to the declaration, one of his ribs was broken and two others fractured "green stick" fractures. The jury believed in Mr. Gorman's green stick and "stuck" the company to the tune of $500. In the upper court Judge Bland gave the opinion. It drips with poetry, history and philosophy. It traces ribs from the side of Adam to the sides of John Gorman. We can pluck only a few flowers.

"Ribs are of ancient origin. Adam had an experience with one, which, if he had not had we would be in Paradise today as free, guiltless and joyous as the singing bird in Eden's bowers, instead of sitting here laboring and sweating over this rib question. * * * We are told in ancient writings that Eve turned from Adam, the lord of all creation, and the proprietor of Paradise, and listened to the blandishments of the devil. But we are not going to slander our grandmother, and we hate the cowardly hypocrites who lay all the sins of the world at her door. We all know that in the vicissitudes of forming and the succession of time all things change—ribs not excepted.

"But we do not think these changes are in the case of ribs, uniform as to time, but are dependent somewhat upon the strength, character and environment of the particular rib or ribs, and we must decline to lay down an ironclad rule to settle for all ages when, if at all, a rib under the process of fracture will not imitate a 'green stick' undergoing the same process.

Thus did the learned judge do justice to Grandma Eve, ribs, green sticks and John Gorman.—Detroit Journal.

Looking Forward.

"Is it true that the temperature rises as you go further under ground?"

"It is," answered the scientist.

"Then our architects will have to change their methods in order to enable people to accommodate themselves to the cost of fuel. Instead of putting up skyscrapers, they will have to construct sub-cellars."—Washington Star.

MARBLE THAT BENDS.

Just east of the old brick church in the Rock Creek cemetery, near the Soldiers' home, in Washington, is a phenomenon which, so far as I know, is unique. A marble slab, originally plain and resting on four posts at the corners, in the course of about half a century has gradually bent under its own weight and a section of it assumed the figure of a catenary. Careful measurement shows the slab to be 2 inches thick, 36 inches wide and 70 inches long, the posts supporting the slab are 7.5 by 6.75 inches in horizontal section, and so placed that the inner edges (which now furnish the support) are 52 inches apart. The stone has bent so much that the ends of the slab are tipped up one inch above the outer edges of the posts on which they formerly rested. At a distance of 12 inches from the ends the bending is 1.25 inches, at a distance of 24 inches the bending is 2.50 inches, and at the center (distant 35 inches from either end) the bending is 5.05 inches. The stone is a little rough from the effects of atmospheric decomposition, and, of course, the hundredth of an inch is hardly to be depended upon in the measurements.

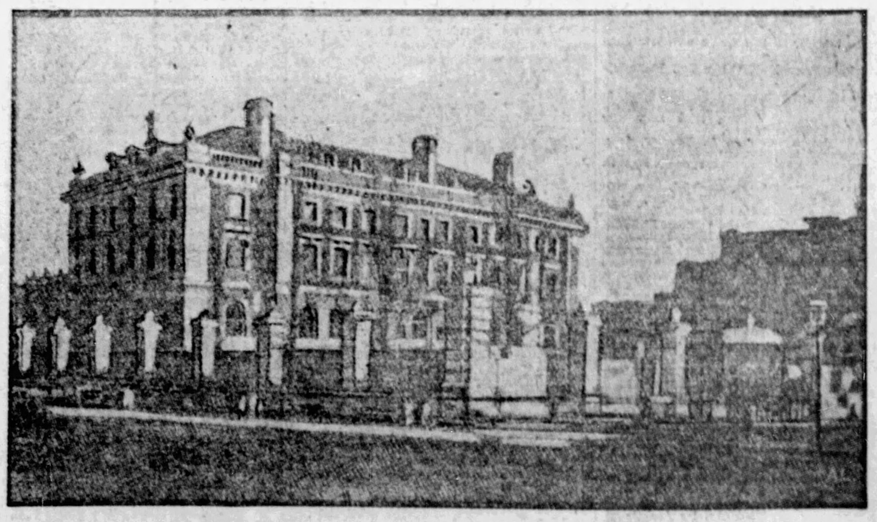
Inquiry as to the epoch of erecting the stone did not lead to definite information, but the inscription gave a date of 1852, thus indicating that it has probably been in position approximately half a century. The superintendent of the grounds has been there some twenty years, and he assured us that the bending of the stone had become much more decided in recent years.

The slab is composed of white marble, of about the texture of the material used by sculptors, and appears sufficiently crystalline and homogeneous to take a polish. On the under surface the stretching of the material has given rise to a number of small cracks, such as develop in plaster where it bends. The chief interest in the phenomenon arises from the evidence it furnishes that marble is in reality a fluid of enormous viscosity. This has, of course, some bearing on the question of the rigidity of the rocks composing the crust of the earth and the gradual adjustment of the earth's figure under gravity.—London Nature.

Bushel of Truth.

One generation makes money; the next burns it, and the next lives by sifting the ashes.—Puck.

A $2,500,000 CHRISTMAS GIFT.



Margara, the daughter of Andrew Carnegie, will have the greatest Christmas present of any child in the world, for her father's gift to her is to be the deed to the $2,500,000 palace on Fifth avenue, New York, which he started to build four years ago. Even the $1,000,000 which Senator W. A. Clark, of Montana, is to give to his first grandson, William A. Clark, can not compare with Mr. Carnegie's gift to his child, and he is coming home from Europe, against the advice of his physicians, to turn the property over to her. Little Margara will be made the absolute mistress of the house and all it contains on Christmas day. The deeds will be made out in her name, with her famous father as trustee. Her father and her mother will in a measure be her tenants. She will be the recognized head of the house, which has been constructed with special reference to her future needs.

Recent Literature.

The following books have been received by The Blade from the publishers named. Inquiries about them must be sent to the latter, not to us.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S BOOKS.

This is the time for books for boys, girls and young people generally. From Lee & Shepard, Boston, we have eight volumes for this class of readers, and all by first-class writers. These are: Queen Elizabeth, by Eva March Tappan, a new volume of her Makers of England series; Marching On Niagara, a story of George Washington, by Edward Stratmeyer; a second volume, by the same author, about two American boys in the West Indies; Cruising on the St. Lawrence, by Dr. Everett T. Tomlinson; Brave Heart Elizabeth, a story of the frontier for girls, by Adele E. Thompson; A Boy of a Thousand Years Ago, by Harriet T. Thompson; Tom Wenstone, "Wide Awake," by Martha James, and The Little Girl Next Door, by Nina Rhodes.

From the Penn Publishing Co., Philadelphia, we have: A Colonial Maid of Old Virginia, by Lucy Foster Madison; Daughter of the Forest, by Evelyn Raymond; Her Willful Way, by Helen Sherman Griffith; With Washington at Valley Forge, by W. Bert Foster; The Young Shipbuilder, by Sophie Swett; The World Before Him, by Horatio Alger, Jr.; The Story of Tristram, and The Story of the Faerie Queene, both by Dr. Edward Brooks; Little Polly Prentiss, by Elizabeth Lincoln Gould, and Sweet Pi's, by Julia M. Lippmann. All of the mentioned books are illustrated and in make-up and contents are well planned to attract the class of readers for whom they are designed.

From the H. M. Caldwell, Co., Boston, we have two books for little children, both by L. J. Bridgman—Bridgman's Kewts and Guess Again—both gay in color and humor.

From the Outlook Co., 13 Astor Place, New York, we have: The Outlook Story Book, a handsome and well illustrated volume for young people.

From Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston, we have: Abbie Farwell Brown's new book, A Pocketful of Posies, a collection of dainty rhymes for children about children.

From E. P. Dutton & Co., New York, we have: Bob Knight's Diary, a book of camping out sketches, by Charlotte Curtis Smith.

E. & J. B. Young, New York: Sunday, a book after the manner of the well known Chatterbox—a book of tales, anecdotes, etc., well illustrated.

Little, Brown & Co., Boston: In the Green Forest, a fairy story, by Catherine Pyle.

Zimmerman's, New York: In Happy Far-Away Land, a book of fairy tales, by Ruth Kimball Zimmerman.

G. W. Dillingham Co., New York: The Night Before Christmas, the famous old poem, with illustrations and an introduction.

Charles Scribner's Sons, New York: A Captured Santa Claus, a Christmas story of the civil war for children, by Thomas Nelson Page.

The Bowen-Merrill Co., Indianapolis: The Life of Santa Claus, a well illustrated and gayly bound volume.

REGULAR ISSUES.

From The Macmillan Co., 66 Fifth avenue, New York:

John Ermine, of the Yellowstone, by Frederic Remington, is a vivid presentation of life in the wild west in Indian days.

Roger Drake, Captain of Industry, by Henry K. Webster, is a novel which discusses the alleged evils of the present industrial conditions.

Oldfield, by Nancy Huston Banks, is a beautiful tale of Kentucky half a century ago.

Our Benevolent Feudalism, by W. J. Ghent, is a book which pictures the time when the magnates will control and the masses obey.

Samuel Richardson, by Austin Dobson, is the story of the life and works of that old English novelist.

Cecelia, by F. Marion Crawford, is a novel of modern Rome, and well worth reading.

From Harper & Bros., Franklin Square, New York:

Harpers' Dictionary of Cookery is a cook book arranged like a dictionary, and the best thing of the kind yet published.

The Woman Born to be Queen, by Justice McCarthy, is the history of England during the reign of Queen Anne, and a splendid historical work.

The Red House, by E. Nesbit, is a novel which makes its readers' hours pass pleasantly.

Winsiow Plain, by Mrs. Sarah P. McLean Greene, is a novel of New England fifty years ago, and an excellent story.

From Charles Scribner's Sons, 153 Fifth avenue, New York:

The Private Soldier Under Washington, by Charles Knowles Bolton, is a story of the rank and file of the Continental army, and a valuable historical work.

The American Merchant Marine, by Winthrop L. Marion, gives both the romance and the history of our merchant vessels.

The Little White Bird, by J. M. Barrie, is a novel of children, charmingly told.

From McClure, Phillips & Co., 141 East 25th st., New York:

Emmy Lou, by George Madden Martin, is a story of girl life, and the best that has ever been written.

Gabriel Tolliver, by Joel Chandler Harris, the writer of the Uncle Remus stories, is an interesting novel of reconstruction days in Georgia.

From Doubleday, Page & Co., 34 Union Square, New York:

Tangled Up in Beulah Land is a novel by J. P. Mowbray, sparkling and bright.

The Book of Weddings, by Mrs. Burton Kingsland, is a complete manual of the proper thing, as to marriages.

Practical Cooking and Serving, by Janet McKenzie Hill, is a complete manual of how to select, cook and serve food.

How to Make Rugs, by Candace Wheeler, is a valuable manual, whose scope is indicated in its title.

From D. Appleton & Co., 72 Fifth avenue, New York:

My Life in Many States and in Foreign Lands, by George Francis Train, is the story of the life of the most eccentric man of the century.

English Kings According to Shakespeare, is a small volume by Prof. J. Burns, which enables one to quickly acquire a knowledge of English history as outlined by Shakespeare.

From Herbert B. Turner & Co., Boston:

This firm's purpose is to issue improved editions of books of intrinsic and permanent value. They have already issued Jonathan Swift's A Tale of a Tub, with frontispiece portrait of the author, together with many explanatory notes; Robert Louis Stevenson's famous essay, Virginibus Puerisque, and his Familiar Studies of Men and Books in two volumes illustrated with a number of half-tone portraits; and two stories from the works of Tobias George Smollett, published in one volume with the title, The Courtship of Commodore Trunnion. The books are convenient in size and artistic in make-up, their clearness and beauty of type adding to the value of their contents.

From The Penn Publishing Co., Philadelphia:

Hypnotism, by Edward L. Eldridge, is a manual intended to teach the simple principles of hypnotism and how the power may be exercised.

Electricity, by George L. Fowler, is a handbook of information concerning the science of electricity and some ways in which it may be applied.

Proverbs, by John H. Bechtel, is a collection of proverbs, old and new, with topical and alphabetical indexes.

From George P. Putnam's Sons, 27 West Twenty-third street, New York.

Insurance and Crime, by Alexander Colin Campbell, is a study of the effects on society of certain abuses of insurance.

The Administration of Dependencies, by A. H. Snow, is a large volume on the new problems that have come to us through the absorption of Hawaii, Alaska, Porto Rico and the Philippines.

From the Funk & Wagnalls Co., 30 Lafayette Square, New Yor.

Kulosah the Master, by Charles Godfrey Leland and Prof. John D. Prince, is a metrical translation of Indian poems, giving the traditions of the Algonquin race.

The Searchers, by Margaretta Byrde, is a novel with a purpose, which is interesting, though it runs to a tragic end.

From Dodd, Mead & Co., Fifth avenue and Thirty-fifth street, New York.

Wanted, A Chaperon, is a bright novel, left unpublished at the death of Paul Leicester Ford.

A Song of a Single Note, by Amelia E. Barr, is a sweet love romance of New York during the British occupation in the Revolution.

New France and New England is the last historical book from the pen of the late John Fiske. It is fascinating reading to all lovers of history. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston.

The Master of Appleby, by Francis Lynde, is a novel of action and adventure, very readable and well illustrated. The Bowen-Merrill Co., Indianapolis.

The River is a new novel by Eden Phillpotts, very stirring and very readable. The Frederick A. Stokes Co., New York.

The Fourth Commandment, by Margaret Linton Glentworth, is a novel dealing with a social problem, and worthy a reading. Lee & Shepard, Boston.

The Kiss of Glory, by Grace Duffie Boylan, is the Biblical story of Joseph, amplified and well told. G. W. Dillingham & Co., New York.

Something in the City, by Florence Warden is a novel of English life, exciting and readable. R. F. Fenno & Co., New York.

How to be a Yogi is a volume on the religion and philosophy of India. The Vedanta Society, New York.

A Grain of Madness, by Lida A. Churchill, is a psychological novel, and an interesting one. The Abbey Press, New York.

The Red Shirts, by Herbert E. Hamblen, is a romance of the volunteer fire department in one of our cities. Street & Smith, New York.

The Boy, a volume compiled by Nathaniel C. Fowler, jr., is the narrative of 319 men of their experiences in life, intended to help boys become successful men. The Oakwood Publishing Co., Boston.

Men and Women is a new volume of essays by Dr. Minot J. Savage, discussing mural and religious problems. The American Unitarian Association, Boston.

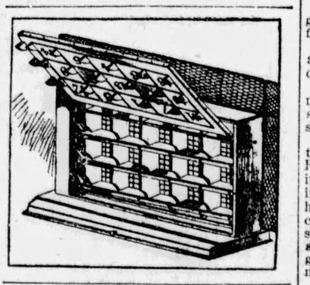
Avery, by Elizabeth Stuart Phelps Ward, is a novel of domestic life, beautifully told. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston.

A Guaranteed Cure for Piles.

Itching, Blind, Bleeding and Protruding Piles. No cure, no pay. All druggists are authorized by the manufacturers of Pazo Ointment to refund the money where it fails to cure any case of piles, no matter of how long standing. Cures ordinary cases in six days; the worst cases in fourteen days. One application gives ease and rest. Relieves itching instantly. This is a new discovery and it is the only pile remedy sold on a positive guarantee, no cure, no pay. Price, 50 cents.

THE NEWEST INDOOR GAME

With ping-pong still somewhat of a craze and very popular for indoor amusement purposes, we are about to have thrust upon us another game which combines features of this game with a new idea, the name—"ping-pong pool"—telling the story of the combination. This new invention to pass away the time consists of an upright cabinet, having a series of numbered pockets arranged as shown in the picture, the pockets being covered with a netting, the mesh of which is such that the ball can only pass inside when driven



with some force. Once inside the netting prevents their escape through the face of the cabinet, but at the rear of each pocket is an opening through which the balls pass into a common drawer at the rear. The players are provided with rackets similar to those used in ping-pong, and the balls are dropped upon the table and struck with the racket with sufficient force to drive them into the pockets, the skill of the driver in placing the balls determining the winner. Each pocket is numbered and the game may be played either as to gain the highest score in a limited number of plays or to tally a certain number in alternate plays.

THOROUGHLY STERILIZED.

"This towel," said the attendant in the germproof barber shop, "has been subjected to an extreme heat and is thoroughly sterilized. We take every precaution against exposing our patrons to infection or contagion."

"Good thing," commended the patron.

"This soap," went on the attendant, picking the cake thereof, "has been debacterialized, and the comb and brush are thoroughly antisceptic ized."

"Great scheme," said the patron.

"The chair in which you sit is given a daily bath in bichloride of mercury, while its cushions are baked in an oven heated to 987 degrees, which is guaranteed to shrivel up any bacillus that happens along.

"Hot stuff," said the patron.

"The razor and lather brush are boiled before using, and the lather cup is dry-heated until there is not the slightest possibility of any germs being concealed in it."

"Fine," said the patron.

"The hot water with which the lather is mixed is always double-heated and sprayed with a germicide, besides being filtered and distilled. It is as pure as it can be made."

"Excellent," said the patron.

"Even the floor and the ceiling and the walls and the furniture are given antiseptic treatment every day, and all change handed out to our customers is first wiped with antiseptic gauze."

"Well, look here," said the patron, who had been sitting wrapped in the towel during all this, "why don't you go ahead and shave me? Think I'm loaded with some kind of a germ that you have to talk to death?"

"No, sir," answered the attendant. "But I am not the barber."

"You're not? Where is he?"

"They are boiling him, sir."—Tit-Bits.

As Usual.

"Good morning, sir," said a stranger accosting Rip Van Winkle, as the latter came down out of the mountains from his twenty-year sleep, "and how are you feeling this morning?"

"I am feeling bum—very bum," replied Rip in the usual grumbling way of mankind; "why, I never slept a wink all night."—Boston Post.

Family cares and duties do not weigh down the well woman, and the children are never in her way. But when the womanly health fails, and there is a constant struggle with weakness and pain, household duties are a burden almost past bearing, and children are a ceaseless annoyance and worry.

Weak women are made strong and sick women are made well by the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It establishes regularity, dries disagreeable drains, heals inflammation and ulceration and cures female weakness.

Sick women are invited to consult Dr. Pierce by letter *free*. All correspondence strictly private and sacredly confidential. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

"I had been ailing some time, troubled with female weakness," writes Mrs. Wm. H. Johnson, of Avondale, Chester Co., Pa. "Every month I would have to lie on my back. I tried many different medicines and nothing gave me relief until I began Dr. Pierce's medicines, using two bottles of 'Favorite Prescription' and two of 'Golden Medical Discovery.' These medicines have cured me. When I began your treatment I was not able to do very much, but now I do the work for my family of nine, and feel better to-day than I have for a year. I thank you, doctor, from the bottom of my heart, for well do I know that you are the one who cured me."

"Favorite Prescription" has the testimony of thousands of women to its complete cure of womanly diseases. Do not accept an unknown and unproved substitute in its place.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are the best laxative for family use.

A Drama of the Bridge

Elizabeth Ayres.

There were not many people crossing the bridge. It was a gray-skyed day and the river reflected the color of the sullen clouds. The early autumn winds had stirred the water to its dregs, and the stream flowed to the lake, mud-thickened, sleek and heavy. In the smoke-grimed, mean street that forms the back-door of the city, loitered a few of those strange beings who haunt the docks. The highway of the river was deserted. The shipping season was over and the boats moored in their winter quarters. The smoke, bursting from the chimneys, black, thick and compact, rolled to its final dissolution, heavy like the river. The tramp of feet, the rattle of the street cars, the clank of machinery, and the sharp, quick coughs of steam escaping from the exhaust pipes of the factory engines were the sounds that filled the air.

It was not a day to encourage out-door idling, and those who were abroad were hurrying to their various destinations. They were people, who, from their appearance, held losing hands in the game of life. The history written on their faces was mostly that of hardship and struggle for existence. It was a broken, straggling, shabby procession that passed across the bridge, and seemingly one without an end.

At the ringing of the noon bells, the workers from the shops and offices, released from their employment for an hour, increased the number in the streets. Two girls came on the bridge, and stopping midway, leaned their elbows on the railing. They belonged to the army of toilers, and had sprung from a race of toilers. Their thin shoulders hunched forward ungracefully, making hollows of their chests. They huddled together as if seeking protection from the steady current of wind that wrapped their skirts around them, outlining the figures they did not possess. One of them was shedding furtive and miserable tears. The other was acting as comforter and adviser.

"Brace up, Mame," she counselled, "he ain't the whole thing; give um the shake. I seen how it was last night myself, and I says to Johnny, 'I hope Mame throws him down, bringing her to the dance and all, and her in her new clothes, and then going off with another girl. I hope she throws him down.' She's no friend of yours, Mame, or she wouldn't of took him. He's no good. You'd better find it out now and shake him. He's no good," she repeated with well-meant insistence.

This was not the manner of consoling for which Mame craved. Her tears ceased falling, and, wiping their traces from her cheeks with the sleeve of her jacket, she spoke in a voice quivering with resentment:

"You don't need to talk that way about Charlie a little bit, Mag. You know if she hadn't of kept a chasing and a chasing him he never would of treated me mean. She don't care what she does as long as she gets a fellow, she's that bold. He wouldn't of done it if it hadn't of been for her. I don't say I ain't blaming him none, but he wouldn't of done it if it hadn't been for her. You needn't talk that way about him, Mag, I'll thank you to shut up."

The berated one shook her shoulders from side to side with the irritation awakened by good intentions repulsed.

"I thought you had more sand," she remarked contemptuously. "Do you think I'd let a fellow give me the go-by like that? I guess nit! Do you know what he said about you? He said you was easy. He said you was dead easy. I heard um myself. I wouldn't of told you, but you make me red-headed, playing the baby. He said he could shake you and chase with any girl and then he could jolly you right back. He said you was easy, he said that," she reiterated slowly, staring at her companion to note the sinking in of her words.

Mame's puny wrath kindled into flame. "He did," she shrilled, "he did! I'll show um. I'll—"

Her friend made a sudden sound, warning her to silence.

"He's coming," she whispered.

They clutched each other convulsively and gazed at the river below as if lost in contemplation of its surface. Two young men approached. They wore their cheap, flashy clothes in the style of fashion. They walked with the swagger betraying the vanity of conquest.

"Hello, girls," they called easily. "How's fishing?"

Mag turned with a start of simulated surprise.

"Hello, boys," she greeted with a giggle. "Quit your kiddin'. We're just out for our health," and she giggled again.

The men seperated, each one lounging against the rail beside the girl of his choice.

"How are you today, Mame," the one named Charlie questioned with pretended solicitude, pressing his arm against her shoulder.

She shrank from his touch and continued to gaze into the watery depths. From her other side came sounds of hilarity. The close proximity of cheerfulness increased her depression. Tears blinded her vision, and sobs filled her throat. She could not have spoken if she would. Her silence angered the man accustomed to adulation. He brought his eyelids together and his eyes glinted through the narrow slits like drops of mercury.

"Smooth your feathers, you know me, smooth your feathers," he commanded. "I suppose you're mad about last night. Damn it, can't you let a fellow have a little fun. We're not married yet," he said significantly.

The next instant the drooping, pathetic figure awakened a sensation of pity in his heart. She looked so small, so helpless, so despairing.

"Brace up, girl," he went on more kindly. "You're all right. I was only bluffing. You know me."

The girl's unhappiness had gone beyond her power of control. His attempt at conciliation was answered by a fresh shower of tears. To conceal her emotion, she turned her face away, looking with unseeing eyes at the farther shore. Mag suddenly awoke to the situation. Not having heard the man's remarks, she thought her part was that of defender. She flashed an angry glance at him and put her arm protectingly around the weeping girl.

"Don't you mind um," she advised, "come along with me and Johnny, we're going across the bridge."

She started to move away and to draw Mame with her, but she clung to the railing and shook her head in refusal.

"Oh, well, of course, just as you please," Mag said coldly.

Angered by this want of appreciation, she affected high spirits, and, laughing loud, left the wretched one to mold her own destiny.

Mame's cup of bitter sorrow was brimming over. To injured pride and hurt affection now was added the desertion of her friend. She had no words with which to heal the breach she felt was widening on either side, leaving her stranded on misery's island. Lacking the power of expression, she appeared sullen and indifferent to the man. He could not read her thoughts. He mistook her silence as her method of punishing him for his neglect, and he resented it as a presumption.

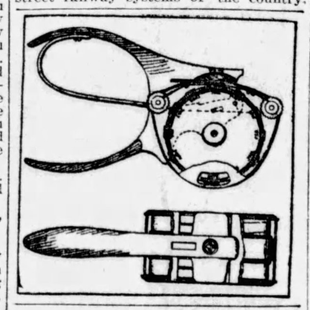
"Ain't you going to speak?" he questioned impatiently.

She opened her lips, but speech refused to obey the working of her will. He waited a moment. "All right, so long," he said carelessly, and, whirling on his heel, walked away with a defiant swagger and whistle.

She watched him going. She threw a glance over her shoulder in the opposite direction at the receding figures of the other pair. She turned her gaze back to the man who had been the god of her girlish dreams; dreams that transported her to an enchanted world, making her forget her tired and aching body, worn by the labors of the day. A chill ran thrugh her slender frame. She leaned more heavily upon the support of the

SAVES CONDUCTOR'S TIME

It is well known that on street railway lines, where the system of transferring passengers from one street car line to another by passes or where exchange tickets are used the greater portion of the conductor's time is taken up in properly punching and issuing the transfers. As the route, month, day of the month and time of day must all be indicated on the slip of paper, several operations of the conductor's punch are required, and errors are not infrequently made, through the conductor's attention to his other duties at the same time. In the accompanying drawing is shown a combined punch and time stamp which simplifies the work of the conductor, avoids the liability of mistakes and also permits the use of a much smaller ticket than those now in general use on the street railway systems of the country.



The new ticket to be used in connection with this punch simply contains the routes of travel to which each car will exchange the passenger, and the punch has a time stamp or dater attached, whereby the act of punching the route also prints on the back of the ticket the month, day and hour of the day that the card was given out. Thus one cut with the punch is made to do the work of four cuts under the old system.

Grove's Black Root Liver Pills.

Made from an active principle obtained from Black Root. They act on the liver equal to calomel and leave no bad after effects. No griping, no sick stomach. Will cure chronic constipation. Price 25 cents.

RING CUSTOMS.

The ring in all ages has taken such a prominent part in woman's life that it is interesting to learn some of the queer old customs atending the giving and taking of rings in other countries.

Peculiar to the Isle of Man was a custom by which, if a man offended an unmarried woman, the deemster gave her a rope, a sword and a ring. She then had the choice of hanging the man with the rope, killing him with the sword or marrying him with the ring. Of course, she most frequently married him.

In Prussia, during the war of 1813, the women of the country gave up their gold wedding rings to swell the war fund, and in exchange were presented by the government with iron rings which, though not so valuable intrinsically, were highly prized by the good housewives of the country, and are now much sought after by relic collectors.

During the Commonwealth in England, Puritan scruples abolished the use of the wedding ring at the marriage ceremony of the Puritan man and maiden, because the little gold circlet was supposed to be of heathenish origin.

Seventeenth and eighteenth century "posie rings" have a quaintness of their own. They are inscribed with funny little love rhymes often very quaint and amusing, though they fail to possess any great literary merit.—Philadelphia Ledger.

OLD FOGY KNEW.

Experience Teaches People.

"My parents considered coffee simply a harmless beverage for old and young, so when a mere baby I commenced to drink it, and when I reached womanhood, found myself troubled with nervousness, headache and an irritable temper and to obtain relief, I drank more and more coffee, thus adding fuel to the fire.

I grew worse until life was one black night of pain. My nerves were shattered, body wrecked with suffering, my stomach gave out and utterly refused to digest the most simple foods, and finally I lay for weeks starving and longing for food, but unable to eat more than just enough to keep me alive.

While in this state, my next door neighbor brought in a fragant cup tea. I supposed was some new grade of coffee, and although I had suffered so terribly from its effects, the temptation was too strong to resist, and I drank it with relish. I noticed it had a rich agreeable taste and I drank it without distress. She repeated the kindness two or three mornings.

I began to congratulate myself that it was not coffee that hurt me after all. I was assuring my friend of this one day when she astonished me by saying that I was not drinking coffee, but a pure food drink called Postum Food Coffee, made from nourishing grain for building up the system and nerves instead of tearing them down.

I then began to drink Postum regularly, and to get well slowly but surely. Today I am a strong, hearty woman; my nervous system is entirely rebuilt and with a reserve force of strength in time of need; I sleep well and awake refreshed and feel bright for each day's task, with no indigestion or stomach trouble, and a good, strong active brain ready for any mental strain or toil. There is no doubt on earth that coffee nearly killed me.

A friend of mine was obliged to resign her position as school teacher, because of extreme nervousness caused by coffee drinking. I induced her to use Postum in place of coffee, and at the end of four months she began teaching again, her nervousness gone and feeling and looking ten years younger; her sallow complexion having become a beautiful, healthy bloom." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

SICK MADE WELL WEAK MADE STRONG.

Marvelous Elixir of Life Discovered By Famous Doctor-Scientist That Cures Every Known Ailment.

Wonderful Cures Are Effected That Seem Like Miracles Performed—The Secret of Long Life of Olden Times Revived.

The Remedy Is Free to All Who Send Name and Address.

After years of patient study, and delving into the dusty record of the past, as well as following modern experiments in the realms of medical science, Dr. James William Kidd, 126 Baltes Building, Fort Wayne, Ind., makes the startling

DR. JAMES WILLIAM KIDD.

announcement that he has surely discovered the elixir of life. That he is able, with the aid of a mysterious compound, known only to himself, produced as a result of the years he has spent in searching for this precious life-giving boon, to cure any and every disease that is known to the human body. There is no doubt of the doctor's earnestness in making his claim and the remarkable cures that he is daily effecting seem to bear him out very strongly. His theory which he advances is one of reason and based on sound experience in a medical practice of many years. It costs nothing to try his remarkable "Elixir of Life," as he calls it, for he sends it free to anyone who is a sufferer, in sufficient quantities to convince of its ability to cure, so there is absolutely no risk to run. Some of the cures cited are very remarkable, and but for reliable witnesses would hardly be credited. The lame have thrown away crutches and walked about after two or three trials of the remedy. The sick, given up by home doctors, have been restored to their families and friends in perfect health. Rheumatism, neuralgia, stomach, heart, liver, kidney, blood and skin diseases and bladder trouble disappear as by magic. Headaches, backaches, nervousness, fevers, consumption, coughs, colds, asthma, catarrh, bronchitis and all affections of the throat, lungs or any vital organs are easily overcome in a space of time that is simply marvelous.

Partial paralysis, locomotor ataxia, dropsy, gout, scrofula and piles are quickly and permanently removed. It purifies the entire system, blood and tissues, restores normal nerve power, circulation and a state of perfect health is produced at once. To the doctor all systems are alike and equally affected by this great "Elixir of Life." Send for the remedy to-day. It is free to every sufferer. State what you want to be cured of, and the sure remedy for it will be sent you free, by return mail.

A COAT WITH A BIG POCKET

It happened in a Market street car which was slowly working its way to the Camden ferries. The day was one of the most unpleasant of the year, intermittent showers with sunshine making the atmosphere close and hurried. Men were forced to wear overcoats, and every one had a free Turkish bath. The women were in a similar plight, and hardly a person was to be found who was in anything like a good humor. But, to return to the car. At one of its numerous stops in the shopping district a matronly woman, loaded down with bundles, entered the car. It was one of the new style, with the double seats facing the front. She found a vacant one, and with a sigh of relief plumped herself down and, as far as she could, disposed of her packages. Her umbrella, which had a kind of shepherd's crook handle, was placed at her side, leaning against the seat. No sooner had she settled herself than a gentleman entered. He was wearing an overcoat, and, with a "mind-your-own-business" manner, sat next to the woman in question.

He did not notice the umbrella, and the woman paid no attention to him. Presently the umbrella, through the jolting of the car, worked its way down, and, unbeknown to either, continued until the handle slipped into the man's pocket. There it rested until the man started to leave the car. Even then none of the passengers noticed the incident, and as he walked down the aisle there was a general giggling to be heard. The conductor saw how matters stood and said:

"Excuse me, sir; is that your umbrella?"

The passenger looked at the object and, with many stammers and blushings, replied in the negative, at the same time getting a concentrated Turkish bath.

The conductor thereupon returned it to the woman with the bundles.

"Where did that come from? How did you get it?" she inquired.

"The gentleman who sat here carried it away in his pocket," answered the conductor.

"Well, he ought to be arrested. Any man who has a pocket big enough to hold an umbrella must be a shoplifter or a pickpocket. He must have had it made to hold his ill-gotten gains, and I demand his arrest."

Fortunately for the man, he had disappeared.—Philadelphia Evening Telegraph.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

A Successful Hostess.

"Did you find Mrs. Smiley a good entertainer?"

"Splendid! She makes you feel away from home at once!"—Puck.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND HIS DOUBLE.

President Roosevelt has a double in the person of F. G. Huddleston, a prosperous photographer, of Los Angeles, Cal. So striking is the resemblance between the two that they might be taken for twin brothers. The Californian recently paid a visit to New York, where he fell into the hands of Mr. Rockwood, his brother artist, who posed him and placed the print beside that of the President, as he appears in his popular portrait. The pictures speak for themselves.

THE FARMSTEAD.

INQUIRIES AND ANSWERS.

Measuring Hay in Stack.

Editor Farmstead—A ton of dry hay is variously estimated from 400 to 500 cubic feet to the ton. To be safe, it is best to estimate about 500 cubic feet to the ton. The shortest method, and always correct, is this: Multiply the length in feet by the width in feet, and this by one-half the height in feet, and divide the product by 300.

If the stack be a round one multiply the square of the distance around the stack in yards by four times the height in yards, and point off two places from the right, and this will be the number of cubic yards in the stack, which, divided by 20, will be the number of tons.—H. R. H., Omaha, Neb.

Editor Farmstead—To measure hay in the stack use this rule: Multiply the length in feet by the width in feet, and this by one-half the height, and divide the product by 300. You then have the number of tons.

For a round stack, use this rule: Multiply the square of the distance around the stack in yards by four times the height in yards, and point off two places to the right, and this will be the number of cubic yards in the stack, which, divided by 20, will equal the number of tons.—H., Arbuckle, Pa.

Editor Farmstead—Give C. A. B., Fruita, Col., the following rules for measuring hay in the stack, load, etc.:

If in a circular stack, multiply the area of the base by one-half the height (both in yards), and divide by 15 if settled, or 20 if loose hay, and the result will be in tons. If in mow or load, divide the product of the three dimensions in yards by 15 if settled, or 20 if loose hay, and the result will be in tons—G. W. K., Wiseburg, W. Va.

About the Bees.

Editor Farmstead:—How are the queen and drone bees created, as the working bee is created by the queen and drones? Tell all you know about it.—J. T. D., Cowen, W. Va.,

A swarm of bees in a hive is composed of one queen, which is the only perfect female; of drones, or males, of which there may be hundreds; and the workers, or neuters, which are believed to be imperfect females. The queen lays the eggs, and so perpetuates the swarm; the drones do not work, and are of no use, except to impregnate the queen, after which they die or are killed off by the workers. The workers collect the honey, secrete the wax, build the cells, and feed and protect the young. The queens and the workers possess stings; the drones have none. The queen is the mother of the whole swarm, she being the only breeder out of 20,000 to 30,000 bees. In the building of the comb, the queens, drones and workers eggs have cells especially prepared for them. The eggs producing workers are laid by the queen in six-sided horizontal cells; the drone cells are somewhat irregular in size, while a queen cell is large, circular, and hangs perpendicularly. When the cells are ready the queen goes from one to another, depositing an egg in each, at the rate of about 200 per day. The eggs are hatched in about three days, and come out as larvae or small white worms, without feet. After being fed by the workers for five or six days, the mouths of the cells are closed, and the larvae spin silken envelopes, or cocoons, which are completed in 36 hours; in three days more each larva changes into a chrysalis or pupa, and on the twentieth day the worker emerges a perfect bee; the drones require 24 days. When the colony gets too large the old bee departs with a swarm, leaving a young queen in the old hive.

Lard Boiling Over.

Editor Farmstead—In reply to W. A. M., of Beloit, Kan., I will say too low a fire while rendering lard is not always the cause of lard boiling over. The main cause is butchering an open sow while in season, or in heat. At that time it will cause the meat to sparkle in the frying pan or cause the lard to boil over in the kettle.—G. B., Dunbridge, O.

Moles and Warts.

Editor Farmstead—Having been benefited by your department I feel obligated to contribute something. Although much has been said as to the best methods to remove warts, moles, etc., I think nothing equals what I have used for more than 40 years with no bad results.

Take oil of vitriol (sulphuric acid) and apply with an old file or a blunt cut nail, on the wart only—not on the sound flesh. I think from one to three applications will cure any wart, whether deep-seated or not, on man or beast, and will not leave a scar, if properly applied. For moles I would dilute with water one-half. I once removed a wart on the eyelid of my son. This required a steady nerve and diluted acid.—A. R., Shenandoah, Iowa.

The editor is obliged for the above, but wishes to warn all who use it that sulphuric acid is very dangerous, if not used carefully. A particle in the eye would destroy the sight, and on sound flesh will make an ugly burn. There is no doubt that it will do what A. R. states, but it must be handled with extreme care.

Tender Month in Horses.

Editor Farmstead—Where a horse is tender in the mouth take some alum in a cloth, wrap around the bit and tie it with a string. It will toughen the skin. —A. M. R., Iowa.

Liniment for Sweeney.

Editor Farmstead—Here is a formula for a good liniment for sweeney in horses: Oil of spikenaw, 1 ounce; oil origanum, 1 ounce; oil of amber, 6 ounces; turpentine, 4 ounces; apply to the shoulder once a day.—A. M. R., Iowa.

For Sore Shoulders.

Editor Farmstead—For a horse that has a sore shoulder or sore neck, when you take off the collar at night, after you have been working him, put some calomel on the sore, and it will heal up, and you can work the horse every day. I have done that for two springs when I began to work on the farm, and they will heal up in a few days.—A. M. R., Iowa.

Peculiar Death of Cow.

Editor Farmstead:—I lost a cow with a peculiar disease. She went lame in the left hind leg; would pitch forward in the knuckle or ankle joint, seeming also, after a few days, to become stiff in both hind legs. On the morning before she died, she refused to eat. About nine o'clock she became vicious, frothed at the mouth, would bellow and charge at anything that came in her sight. About two o'clock of the same day she got down and lived till about eight. After death, mortification set in within a few hours. The leg she went lame in I could not find anything wrong, before nor after death. Some tell me she had black leg, while others think it was hydrophobia. I am of the latter opinion. I did not skin her, or might have been able to tell. Please give the opinion of readers through The Blade.—W. J. M., Marquand, Mo.

Soda for Hogs.

Editor Farmstead:—Will some one who has experience in feeding soda to hogs, please tell me, through the Farmstead, how much and how often it should be fed?—M., Manchester, Mich.

Swelling of Leg.

Editor Farmstead:—Will some one tell me the cause of a horse's leg swelling while standing in the stable, and a remedy for same?—G. B., Dunbridge, O.

Time of Gestation.

Editor Farmstead:—Will some of the readers of this department tell me why the time of gestation in animals varies at times? I have a mare that carried her colt almost a year. At another time (the same mare) only eleven months. I find the same is true with cows and brood sows. The time of gestation in a cow is 280 days. Sometimes she will drop the calf a day or two earlier and perhaps the next time that much later.—G. B., Dunbridge, O.

Orange Blight.

Editor Farmstead:—I have in my orange grove a disease commonly known to the fruit growers of this country as blight. At present we know no cure for the disease. I am not positive whether it is blight or not. Will some one please give a description of a blighted tree and a cure for the disease.—Subscriber.

FORESTRY FOR FARMERS.

Agricultural Department Helping to Keep Up Timber Supply.

The farmers of this country own about 500,000,000 acres of woodland, ten times the acreage of all the Federal forest reserves. Most of it consists of small wood lots from which the owners derive their timber supplies for farm purposes.

It was to help the farmer in caring for his timberland that the Bureau of Forestry several years ago undertook to furnish him, without cost, with the services of its foresters. The offer proved popular, and applications for assistance have far exceeded the ability of the bureau, with its limited number of trained foresters, to answer them. During the season just passed the bureau has accomplished more than ever before in putting small woodlots under forest management and in teaching the farmer how properly to treat his timber. Two experts have been employed in the north and south who have examined and have put under management several thousand acres of woodland.

A great deal of wood is consumed every year on the farm for fuel, posts, poles, and other uses. Ordinarily, the farmer cuts what he needs without thought as to whether he is lessening the power of his forest constantly to yield its supplies. The result is that the forest becomes poorer every year and less able to furnish the wood its owner needs. The skill the farmer exercises in the management of his crops is not of the kind that enables him to manage properly his timber. He needs the services of a forester.

Usually, only one visit to the farm by the bureau's expert is necessary, and this service is given without cost to the owner. When, as occasionally happens, a second visit is needed, the owner is required to pay the traveling and living expenses of the expert while employed at the work.

THE HARDY CATALPA.

A Study of the Tree for Farmers of the Middle West.

"The Hardy Catalpa," a bulletin just published by the department of agriculture, forms another contribution to the series of studies of American commercial trees which the bureau of forestry has undertaken. The value of this publication will be greatest in the middle west, where the catalpa has been planted for many years with varying success, and where even now it is imperfectly understood. The farmer of the prairie states who desires to put a part of his lands into catalpa, either for profit in selling posts and ties, or to supply his farm with timber, will find in the bulletin valuable information clearly and simply given.

The bulletin is in two parts. William L. Hall, superintendent of tree planting, discusses "The Hardy Catalpa in Commercial Plantations," while Dr. Herman von Schrenk, of the bureau of plant industry, writes of "The Diseases of the Hardy Catalpa." Mr. Hall gives the results of careful studies of the Munger, Farlington, Hunnewell, and Yaggy plantations, all in Kansas. The most important facts developed by him are as follows:

Hardy catalpa makes its best growth on very rich, deep soil. In the Farlington forest the best returns on the best soil are almost five times as great as on the poorest.

Grown in pure stand, the catalpa should be protected from the wind by shelter belts of taller trees. A thin belt of cottonwood on the windward side of a plantation will protect the edge trees and allow them to make much taller and straighter growth; even an Osage orange hedge, though not growing so tall, will generally protect them.

It is much cheaper for the planter to grow his trees from seed than to buy them from a nursery, if a large number are to be planted. In the Munger plantation the cost of trees grown on the farm was 50 cents per thousand, while those from a nursery, with freight, cost about $4 per thousand. The cost of establishing the Yaggy plantation with home-grown trees, including cutting back and two years' tillage, was $11.70 per acre; the cost of establishing the Farlington forest by contract, including the same amount of tillage, but no cutting back, was $30 per acre.

The proper spacing used in planting is from 4x4 to 4x6 feet. The catalpa planter who sets his trees thinly upon the ground will find them growing with spreading tops in spite of his most earnest efforts to prevent it. The most important advantage of close planting for the catalpa is that it kills the lateral branches while young. If the lateral branches die before becoming more than one-half inch in diameter they are easily pushed off by the tree and do no damage; but if they reach a larger size than this, as they are sure to do in thin planting, they cling to the tree for years, even after they die.

The development of large side branches unfits the catalpa for practical use. While the stand is young it becomes dense as finally to shade them out, they cling with such persistence to the growing trunk that it cannot cast them off. New wood is deposited around the dead branches, but does not unite with them. The holes thus formed lead straight into

Question Bureau.

RULES—1.—Real name and address must be written with every question. 2.—Only one question at a time. 3.—Don't ask for addresses of persons or firms, nor where to buy or sell anything, for such answers would be free advertising. 4.—Don't ask about the reliability of any person or firm. 5.—We reserve the right to reject any question whose answer would not be of general interest; and will answer no mathematical problems, questions of law, nor concerning prices of coins. 6.—No answers by mail.

The "Rod" Bayonet.

Editor Blade:—In the "Bu eau" of December 4, a correspondent at Clifford, Pa., asks about the rod bayonet. I think he means the "pencil-case bayonet, invented by W. W. Greener, the London, England, gunmaker, for use on muzzle-loaders which were remodeled to breech-loaders; and as the ramrod of the muzzle-loaders was then discarded, Greener invented a bayonet to slide back and forth in the slot in the stock formerly occupied by the ramrod. From this circumstance it is sometimes called the "rod" bayonet, although Greener named it "pencil-case bayonet."—E. W., Sullivan, O.

Senators and Representatives.

"I am a reader of your great paper, The Toledo Blade. Will you please inform me, through the Question Bureau, how many senators and representatives there are in congress?"—S. B. M., Greenwich, O.

The constitution of the United States, if you will take time to read it, provides that there shall be two Senators from each state, irrespective of their population. There are 45 states; therefore there are 90 Senators. The number of Representatives from each state is in proportion to its population. Every ten years a census is taken, and Congress then decides on the ratio of representation—that is, how many people shall be entitled to one Congressman. Then it passes an apportionment law, stating how many Representatives each state shall have according to that ratio. The last census was taken in 1890. The present Congress—the Fifty-seventh—at its session one year ago, passed a new apportionment bill, based on that census. That bill fixed the number of Representatives at 386, or 29 more than in the present Congress. The elections of Congressmen this year were under the new act. If you will turn to the Weekly Blade of November 13, fourth page, you will find a double-column table headed, "How the 58th Congress Will Stand," in which the number of Representatives from each state elected under the new apportionment is given, with their politics. In the next Congress, whose term begins on March 4, 1903, but which will not meet until the first Monday of December, 1903, unless President Roosevelt convenes it in extra session, there will be 386 Representatives and 90 Senators—a total of 476 members. This does not include the delegates from the Territories, who have seats in the House of Representatives, but who have no votes in that body. Why? Because this is a Union of States, and only the Senators and Representatives from states have right to vote to make laws, under the constitution.

Subscriptions to Periodicals.

"I have taken The Blade for 40 years, more or less of the time, and have never asked it but one question; but I mean to use the privelege more in the future. I am glad The Blade belongs to that honorable class of newspapers that stops when time is up, unless a renewal is sent in time; but many, and I think the greater number, continue sending the paper right along, regardless of no renewal, as a subscriber obliged to notify the paper that he does not want to renew in order to get the paper stopped?"—V. R. B., Mamanche, Iowa.

As we have stated dozens of times in this column, the only thing necessary is to refuse to take the paper from the postoffice, or else to allow the local mail carrier to deliver it at your house. Tell the carrier or the postmaster that your time is up, and that you do not want it any longer. It is the duty of the posmaster to notify the publisher that the paper is refused. But if you accept the paper, the subscription can be collected the same as any other debt. It is a very common swindle on the part of conscienceless publishers, and it should be resisted by refusing to accept the paper. Then you have a perfect defense in law.

The Week of Prayer.

"What was the origin of the week of prayer?"—M. M., Augusta, Mich.

The week of prayer—the first week of every new year—was instituted by the Evangelical Alliance, a world-wide organization of Protestant evangelical churches. It was done some 25 or 30 years ago, at a conference held, we think, at Geneva, Switzerland.

A Theoretical Question.

"Kindly tell me why a projectile thrown from a gun to an altitude of two or more miles in a perpendicular direction, will fall back to the mouth of the gun, if it is not influenced by the air in motion. The earth revolving at such great velocity, it appears as though it would fall west of the point fired from."—J. H. B., De Puna.

The experiment has never been tried, of course. The whole thing is really theoretical, but the result would follow, because the earth, in its rotation, carries the atmosphere and everything else with it. If you are in a railway car, going 60 miles an hour, and leap up and down, in a vertical line, on the car floor your feet will come down in the same place because your body partakes of the motion of the car. The same thing is true as regards the earth, in the theoretical example you give.

End of the Civil War.

"What was the date on which peace was declared at the wind up of the rebellion?"—W. M., Drexel, Mo.

There was no declaration of peace at the end of the civil war, because the south was conquered, the confederate states overthrown and there was no one with whom to make a treaty. By act of congress, a date in August, 1865, was declared to be the end of the war.

Negro Congressmen.

"Have there been any negro congressmen? If so, who were they and when and what district did they represent?—M. G. C., Cox's Mills, W. Va.

During the reconstruction period, when nearly all the whites in the former confederate states were disfranchised, there were negro senators and representatives from most of the southern states. As the whites were restored to the suffrage, the number of these diminished, and the last negro representative—from a North Carolina district—was retired two years ago.

Automaton Chess Player.

"What was the secret of the automaton chess player, exhibited many years ago? Did it always win its games? And is the machine still in existence?"—E. F., Hillsboro, Ill.

The automaton chess player was a large, box-like arrangement, with a table top, on which was a chessboard. Midway of one side was a life-size figure, seated in a chair, dressed in Oriental costume. The exhibitor opened doors in front, showing the box apparently filled by machinery. Then he closed the doors and invited players forward. The whole thing was a fraud. A good chess player was concealed in the box; the machinery was a fake and could be moved so as to give him room. The chess men had magnets in the bottom of each, so that when a move was made, a bit of steel, suspended by a silk thread, was drawn up to the chessboard underneath, so as to be visible to the concealed player. The really ingenious part of the mechanism was that by which the concealed player could make the arm of the automaton grasp a man and make a move. Some of the games were won and some lost, depending on the relative skill of the concealed player and of his opponent.

Wat Tyler.

"Please give a sketch of the life of Wat Tyler."—D. T., Middle River, Ia.

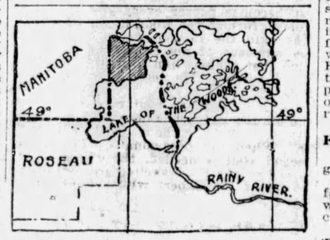
A poll-tax of three groats was imposed in England in 1381, during Richard II's minority, to defray the expenses of the war with France. The common people resisted it, and rose in insurrection, led by two peasants, Wat (Walter) Tyler and Jack Straw. They mustered a great force at Blackheath, outside of London. The king promised a general pardon, freedom of commerce and the abolition of villeinage. Meantime, a party of the rioters, led by Wat Tyler, forced their way into the tower and murdered the primate, the chancellor and the treasurer. The king, meeting Tyler at the head of the rioters, invited him to a conference. Tyler conducted himself with so much insolence that Walworth, mayor of London, killed him with a dagger.

That Minnesota "Jog."

We are under obligations to a friend in Dayton, Ohio, who allows us to use a letter from the Commissioner of the General Land Office regarding the "jog" in Minnesota, by which that state owns a tract of land entirely separated from it by British America. The map clearly illustrates the letter:

Dear Sir:—I am in receipt of your letter requesting information in regard to the small tract of country west of the Lake of the Woods, forming part of the territory of the United States, but detached from the main portion of the country.

In reply I have to state that, according to the second article of the treaty of August 9, 1842, with Great Britain, the boundary line between the United States and the British possessions passes through the Lake of the Woods, to the most northwestern point thereof; the said most



northwestern point being in latitude 49° 23' 55" north, and in longitude 95° 14' 38" west from Greenwich. From this point the boundary line runs due south to the intersection with the 49th parallel of north latitude, thence due west on said parallel of latitude.

Owing to the contour of the western shore of the Lake of the Woods, the tract of land to which you refer falls east of the line running south from the northwest point to the 49th parallel, and the point of intersection falls in the Lake of the Woods. It thus occurs that a tract of United States territory is entirely detached from the main portion of our country.

The said tract forms a portion of the ceded lands of the Red Lake Indian reservation. These lands are under contract for survey, but the returns of the survey have not yet reached this office. The area is roughly estimated at 86,000 acres.

Very respectfully,

W. A. RICHARDS, Ass't. Com'r.

As there are 640 acres in a square mile, the tract contains a little more than 13 square miles.

The Mammoth Cave.

"Please give a description of the Mammoth cave, size, where located by whom owned?"—J. J., Evansport, O.

The Mammoth cave is situated in Edmondson county, Kentucky, near Green river, about 75 miles southwest of Louisville. The cave extends about nine miles and it is said that it required from three to five hours of travel to visit all the avenues, windings, etc. The interior is a succession of passages, avenues, chambers, domes, lakes, rivers, cataracts, etc. Eyeless fish and eyeless crawfish are found in the waters of the cave. The atmosphere is pure and healthful and the temperature is about 59 degrees, winter and summer. It was discovered in 1809. We do not know the owner's name. It is a favorite point for excursions by rail from Louisville, and a railroad official should be able to give you the information we have not at hand.

Climbing Vines.

"Why is it that climbing vines always turn to the right? You may take a vine, untwine it, and wire it to the left, and the top will turn to the right. I am told that vines southe of the equator left to themselves, turn to the left."—B. J. W. W., Water Valley, Ky.

We do not think any full explanation has ever been given as to why vines twine to the right, nor are we certain that all vines do this. We have never heard that those in the southern hemisphere twine to the left. If any reader can give the facts, we shall be glad to publish.

New Zealand.

"Will you please publish a brief description of the government of New Zealand?"—L. T., Aldine, Ind.

Tasmania is the official name of New Zealand. It is a British colony, and the governor is appointed by the British crown. The legislative power is vested in a parliament, composed of a legislative council and a house of assembly. The legislative council is composed of 54 members, elected for six years. The assembly has 32 members, elected for five years.

Standard Time.

"Kindly explain fully the system of time now in use, known as standard time. Where do they get it, and how? What is the difference at Toledo between standard and sun time?"—Many Readers, Samaria, Michigan.

The measure of any circle, including the circumference of the earth, of course, is 360 degrees. The earth revolves on its axis once in 24 hours; hence the sun appears to pass over one-twenty-fourth of the circumference of the earth in one hour. It is always noon at some point on the earth's surface, and of course at a point half-way around the earth it is midnight. The extension of the railway systems of the United States, which cover nearly 60 degrees of longitude, caused all kinds of trouble because of the difference of time. It is noon by the sun at any point on the earth's surface ,when the sun is directly over the meridian of that point—that is, it is noon by sun time; but nobody runs by sun time. Why? Because the movement of the earth in its orbit is faster in winter than in summer; so that them time commonly called "sun time," at each city, is not sun time, as measured by the minute the sun reaches the meridian of that point; but, what is called "mean time," which is the average time throughout the year that the sun would be on the meridian, if the motion of the earth were absolutely equal at all points in its orbit.

The more the railway business of the country increased, the greater became the trouble. So, over twenty years ago, the system called "standard time" was devised and adopted by all the railroads in the United States. The plan—and a remarkably wise one—was, to designate certain meridians, 15 degrees apart—and where the difference in actual sun time would, of course, be exactly one hour—and have the time be the same for a space of country, of which these meridians should be the middle.

The first meridian is that of 75 degrees west of Greenwich. This line passes just east of Philadelphia. For seven and one-half degrees east and west of this, the railroads keep what is known as "Eastern Time." The next meridian is that of 90 degrees west of Greenwich, which passes through Wisconsin, Eastern Iowa, and close to Memphis. This is called "Central Time." The next is the space, 15 degrees wide, of which the meridian of 105 degrees west of Greenwich is the middle. That meridian passes through the eastern edges of Montana and Wyoming, and just west of Denver. This is called "Mountain Time." The next time-strip has its middle on the meridian of 120 degrees west of Greenwich, which passes through Washington, Oregon and California. This is called "Pacific Time."

For instance, suppose one is traveling from San Francisco east, and sets his watch in that city. Suppose he comes east over the Union Pacific. At Ogden, which the railroad has made the point of time-division, he sets his watch an hour faster. At Cheyenne Mills, Col., he sets it an hour faster again, for he changes from Mountain to Central time. He reaches Chicago, and goes east over the Lake Shore. At Buffalo he sets his watch one hour faster, that being the dividing point between Central and Eastern time. When he does this, he finds his watch agreeing with the time of the places through which he passes, and with the railway time-cards. If he traveled westward, he would simply set his watch one hour slower at the points named.

The difference at Toledo between standard time—"Central"—and mean time—not actual sun time, which no one keeps unless he marks it by a sun-dial—is 28 minutes. This is within two minutes of half an hour, so we use the half-hour—30 minutes—as the division. Our schools begin at 8:30 standard time ,which is the same as 9 o'clock mean sun time; the mills and factories, the stores, etc., follow the same rule.

Concerning Adam.

"It has been intimated in the Question Bureau of the good old Blade, that Adam was not the first man—that other races lived on the earth before his day. The Bible says, 'All died in Adam.' What about those prehistoric races?"—M. H., Haviland, Kan.

What The Blade has given on the matter of prehistoric man is simply the facts accepted by practically all geologists of high standing and the scientific world generally. These facts are set forth in scientific text books, and taught in all colleges, and universities, even though under the direction of Christian churches. And if some of the most learned devout Christians implicitly accept the facts of science, and do not allow these to disturb their belief in Christianity, it seems possible, does it not, to be both a Christian believer and a scientific believer? We can not undertake to discuss the difference, so-called, between the Bible and the results of scientific investigation. There are books in plenty on such subjects. The church is adjusting her position on these points, as she did when the proofs that the world is round were advanced.

Murillo.

"Please give a short biography of Murillo, the artist."—C. A. M., South Charleston, Ill.

Bartolome Esteban Murillo, the Spanish painter, was born in Seville in 1617, and died there in 1682. At an early age he entered the studio of his uncle, Juan de Castillo. To procure means to enable him to study in Madrid, he painted pictures for the colonial market, which were distributed throughout the Spanish American possessions. Hence there are many Murillos in churches and monasteries in America, but none of great artistic value. He went to Madrid in 1639, where he studied under Velasquez. In 1648 he married a lady of wealth and rank. In 1660 in conjunction with two other painters, he founded an academy of art in Seville, of which he was president until his death. His pictures are distributed in galleries throughout Europe. Among the most of his principal works, would be too long for our space. His name is pronounced Moo-reel-yo, accent on the second syllable.

Friction Matches.

"When did matches first come into general use?"—H. K. V., Keelersburg, Pa.

We presume you mean friction matches, for readily producing light or fire. They were invented in 1826 by John Walker, a chemist of Stockton-Upon-Tees, England.

Thomas Paine.

"Please tell me if it is true that we owe our independence to Thomas Paine? That is what one of our best lawyers says is the truth, and that Paine has been lied about by all the ignorant clergy."—Farmer.

It is not true that the independence of the colonies is owing to the efforts of any one man. Paine did his share in stirring up the people to support the revolution; but he did no more for our independence than did Washington, or Franklin, or Robert Morris, or Thomas Jefferson, or any one of a number of leading patriots of the times. Nor do we think your friend's sneer at the ministry is a worthy one. Franklin was a free-thinker, Thomas Jefferson was what is now called an agnostic, and there were others who were by no means orthodox in their religious views.

Our Islands.

"Which of our island possessions did we get by treaty? Which purchase and which by arbitration? Also who did we purchase them from the date."—J. M. H., Woodzell, W. Va.

We obtained Porto Rico by the treaty with Spain in 1899, and also the Philippine Islands, but we suppose the school examiner who framed the question you send assumed that we paid the $20,000,000 to Spain for them, and so counts them as "purchased." We obtained Tutuila, in Samoa, by the partition of those islands with Germany, and we do not recall any island obtained by "arbitration," unless it be one of the island in Puget Sound that is referred to, when the boundary between us and British America was left to an arbiter.

Good Friday.

"In The Blade of December 4, under the heading of 'Day of Crucifixion,' how can the conclusion, that Christ was crucified Friday, be reconciled with Matthew xii,40, John xviii,28 and xix,14?"—L. H. Rinn, Colo.

Why do you suppose that the Christian church from its earliest years has always accepted it as a fact that the crucifixion occurred on Friday? Good Friday has been observed as the anniversary of the crucifixion for nearly two thousand years, and the succeeding Sunday as Easter, the festival of the resurrection. Does it not seem reasonable that, if there had been any room for doubt that Jesus was crucified on Friday, that the fathers of the church would have written of it, and given their reasons for accepting Friday? We have no doubt of the correctness of this, nor do the texts you quote throw the slightest doubt on the matter. If one understands the Jewish manner of reckoning the day, and the peculiar forms of speech—"orientalisms"—with which the Scriptures abound, he can come to no other conclusion. Besides, how does it matter, anyway? The essential fact is the passion of Christ, not the day of the week on which it took place.

Electrocution.

"When a criminal has been electrocuted in the chair, have the doctors ever been able by an autopsy to fully determine how, or why, the shock kills."—B. J. C., Kirkland, Wash.

The shock first destroys all sensation and consciousness, and then kills by paralyzing the nerves that control the action of the heart and the breathing. There are certain poisons which kill in the same way—by paralyzing these nerves.

The Rothschilds.

A. B., Stroud, Okla.: We have nothing regarding the Rothschild family prior to Mayer Anselm Rothschild. So far as we can find out there is no history of the family published. Mayer Anselm was born in Frankfort, Germany, in 1743, of a poor Jewish family. His integrity and ability as a banker brought him into relations with the various governments in what is now Germany, especially of Hesse Cassel. When the elector William fled upon the invasion by the French in 1806, he deposited about $6,000,000 with Rothschild for safe keeping, receiving 2 per cent interest. This debt was repaid to the elector's heirs in 1813, and its judicious investment was the source of the Rothschild fortunes. Mayer Anselm died in 1812, leaving five sons—Anselm, Solomon, aNthan, Charles and James. This is the extent of our information.

The Monroe Doctrine.

A. W. C., Shelby, O., and a dozen other inquirers:

During the administration of President James Monroe, the Spanish colonies in America having revolted, it was rumored that an alliance of France, Russia, Austria and Prussia contemplated their reduction, though the United States recognized their independence.

In 1823 Monroe put in his annual message to congress a warning to the powers in the shape of a clause that has since become celebrated as the "Monroe Doctrine."

Referring to the proposed intervention of the allied powers, the measure stated that "We should consider any attempt on their part to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety" and in another part it stated that "the American continent by the free and independent condition which they have announced and maintain are henceforth not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any European power."

Cadets at Annapolis.

"Please state the method of appointing cadets to the naval academy at Annapolis, and where to secure the necessary information."—Cadet, Waverly, O.

The course at Annapolis embraces four years in the academy and two years as sea. Cadets are appointed by Representatives in Congress. Each Representative has the privilege of appointing one each fourth year, to secure as possible after March 4 of each year, the Secretary of the Navy informs each Congressman who has a vacancy in his district for that year. Hence, for information as to when the next vacancy will occur in your district go to your Representative in Congress. He is the only person who can appoint you, and you can not be appointed by a Congressman from another district.

Miscellaneous.

J. W. M., Waterville, O.: Unfortunately, we do not know.

A. B. C., Humboldt, Neb.: We are sorry to say we cannot tell.

G. W. C., Hopkinson, Iowa: There is nothing that will do it.

C. H. T., Elmira, Mich., wants no know how to mend granite ware. Can any one tell?

F. A. C., Bridgeport, Ill.: The anarchist are simply keeping quiet, fearing prompt arrest.

H. G., Avon, W. Va.: May 22, 1886, fell on a Saturday, and October 26, 1887, fell on a Wednesday.

Subscriber, New Castle, Pa.: Apply to your representative in congress. He will send them to you.

A. L. Y., Tioga, Ill.: We have no such formula, but you can buy ink from any dealer in rubber stamps.

W. H. K., Pickerington, O.: We can not tell. Write a letter of inquiry to "Secretary of State, Columbus, O.," who is also state supervisor of elections.

H. L., Hume, N. Y.: There are over 2,000 islands in the Philippines, ranging from mere rocks and reefs, up to Luzon, of 40,000 square miles.

C. C. P., Athol, Wyo.: There is no such firm given in the Toledo city directory, and we can find no trace of it. Why did you not send the street address?

M. H., Vincennes, Ind.: We have no idea which is the longest verse in the Bible; but if anyone knows, and will send us the information, we will publish it.

W. M., Drexel, Mo.: The first capital of the United States, after the adoption of the constitution was New York. Washington was occupied as the capital in 1800.

T. W. C., Meadow View, Va.: It does not seem probable that any immediate steps will be taken to reduce the representation from states which restrict the suffrage.

W. A. T., Hopkins, Mo.: The only deleterious effect from a register in the floor of a sleeping-room, opening from a living room below, is that from breathing the air over again that has been used in the lower room.

J. J. W., Rowley, Iowa: The fossil shells you send from the limestone were laid down in the bottom of ancient sea, thousands of years before the ice age. They are all of extinct varieties, though they resemble existing species and genera.

J. S. G., Ft. Wayne, Ind.: The best thing to do is to write a plain statement of the case, addressed to "The Honorable, The Postmaster General, Washington, D. C.," and ask that the department investigate the case, on the charge that the party you name is using the mails to defraud.

Don't Die of Consumption.

A Positive Cure Found by a Celebrated Michigan Physician—He Sends a Large Trial Package Free by Mail to All Who Write.

At last a cure has been found. Incredible as it may seem, after the centuries of fail-

DR. D. P. YONKERMAN, the Discoverer of Tuberculozyne—Endorsed by State Officials and Greatest Medical Men of the World as the Only Cure for Consumption.

ure, a positive and certain cure for the deadly consumption has at last been discovered. It remained for a great physician of Michigan to find the only known cure for consumption, after almost a life's work spent in experimenting and study.

Consumptives who have returned from the West—come home to die because they thought nothing could be done for them—have tried this new discovery and are now well and strong.

If you are afflicted, do not fail to send at once to Dr. Derk P. Yonkerman, 1376 Shakespeare Bldg., Kalamazoo, Mich., for a free trial package of this remedy, proofs and testimonials from hundreds of cured patients; it costs nothing. The doctor does not ask anyone to take his word or anyone else's, as he sends a trial package free, and a few days' use will show you how easily and quickly you can be cured. Delay is dangerous. There is no time to lose when the death hand of consumption is tightening its clutch upon you. Write today.

Blood Poison Cured Free

The Remedy Is Sent Absolutely Free to Every Man or Woman Sending Name and Address.

A celebrated Fort Wayne physician has discovered the most wonderful cure for Syphilis or Blood Poison ever known. It quickly cure all such indications as mucous patches in the mouth, sore throat, copper colored spots, chancres, ulcerations on the body, and in hundreds of cases where the hair and eyebrows had fallen out and the whole skin was a mass of boils, pimples and ulcers, this wonderful specific has completely changed the whole body into a clean, perfect condition of physical health.

The illustrations above plainly show what the Grand Discovery will do.

William McGrath, 48 Guilford st., Buffalo, N. Y., says: "I am a well man today where a year ago I was a total wreck. Several doctors had failed to cure me of syphilis. I was rid of my sores and my skin became smooth and natural in two weeks, and after completing the treatment there was not a sore or pimple on my body, and today I am absolutely well. I give you permission to use my name and I will answer all inquiries from suffering men."

Every railroad running into Ft. Wayne brings scores of sufferers seeking this new and marvelous cure, and to enable those who cannot travel realize what a truly marvelous work the doctor is accomplishing they will send free to every sufferer a free trial package of the remedy so that everyone can cure themselves in the privacy of their own home. This is the only known treatment that cures this most terrible of all diseases. Address the State Medical Institute, 2382 Elektron Building, Ft. Wayne, Ind. Do not hesitate to write at once, and the free trial package will be sent sealed in plain package.

I Will Cure You of Rheumatism

Else No Money Is Wanted.

After 2,000 experiments, I have learned how to cure Rheumatism. Not to turn bony joints into flesh again; that is impossible. But I can cure it or disease always, at any stage, and forever.

I ask for no money. Simply write me a postal and I will send you an order on your nearest druggist for six bottles Dr. Shoop's Rheumatic Cure, for every druggist keeps it. Use it for a month, and if it succeeds, the cost is only $5.50. If it fails, I will pay your druggist myself.

I have no samples, because any medicine that can affect Rheumatism quickly must be drugged to the verge of danger. I use no such drugs and it is folly to take them. You must get the disease out of the blood.

My remedy does that, even in the most difficult, obstinate cases. No matter how impossible this seems to you, I know it and take the risk. I have cured tens of thousands of cases in this way, and my records show that 39 out of 40 who get those six bottles pay gladly. I have learned that people in general are honest with a physician who cures them. That is all I ask. If I fail I don't expect a penny from you.

Simply write me a postal card or better I will send you my book about Rheumatism, and an order for the medicine. Take it for a month, as it won't harm you anyway. If it fails, it is free, and I leave the decision with you. Address Dr. Shoop, Box 528, Racine, Wis.

Mild cases, not chronic, are often cured by one or two bottles. At all druggists.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

GREAT MEXICAN WATERFALLS

The Wonderful Ones That Were Seen by American Visitors.

William P. Dunham, a prominent Denver mining man, who, with his associates, Eben Smith and R. H. Reid, is negotiating for large properties in that district, says the Denver Republican. Mr. Dunham also has a story of a wonderful waterfall, which probably enjoys the distinction of being the highest waterfall in the world. The fall is known by the Indian name of Basaseachie, and is located about 190 miles west of the city of Chihuahua, near the summit of the Sierra Madre mountains. The elevation of the mountain is 6,500 feet above sea level. The cascade falls 978 feet.

"It is one of the most wonderful sights I have ever seen," said Mr. Dunham yesterday. "We went to the top of the falls. We could see the mass of water falling down, but the distance was so great that it turned to spray before it reached the bottom, and though we could see it falling not a sound could be heard. At the time I was there a volume of water ten feet across and about two feet deep was falling over the fall. This great work of nature is located twelve miles away from any beaten trail and it probable that few of the English-speaking race have ever seen it. A Mexican told me of it and conducted me there. I would never have believed it had I not seen it. One of our party measured the depth, so that this statement is authentic."

HOW THE COLONEL WON.

"The West has some great lawyers," said the Missourla colonel to the crowd that had been discussing rapid fire cases in court.

"Oh, I don't know," said the young lawyer from Hackensack, "suppose you name a few of them."

"Well," replied the colonel, "there's old Jeff Thomson and Zeb Blackburn and Colonel Ike Hilton, all of Christian county, Mo., and any one of them can give you easterners every suit in the deck, except one, and then win.

"Take Colonel Ike Hilton, for instance. Why, the only case he ever lost in his life was a dress suit case that a crook stole from him in the Union station, St. Louis.

"Let me tell you about a case he won once, when he was both lawyer and witness. It was the fall term of court at the county seat of Christian county. The first case on the docket was that of a negro, charged with stealing a fattening hog.

"As soon as Link—his name was Lincoln Washington, but they called him 'Link' for short—as soon as Link was arrested he sent for Colonel Ike, and, as Link owned a little farm and had some livestock, Colonel Ike responded readily.

"'Link,' said Colonel Ike, 'I guess you got that hog.'

"Link was silent, for he did not know whether it would be safe to confess.

"'S'Come, Link,' said Colonel Ike, slapping him on the back, 'you've got that hog, and I'm glad you don't own up I can't take your case!'

"Link squirmed uneasily.

"'Yaas, sah,' he said. "Ah guess Ah has, Col. Ike.'

"'That's the stuff,' replied Col. Ike, reassuringly. 'Where is the hog now?'

"'It am kill an' dress an' er hangin' in mah smokehouse,' answered Link.

"'All right, Link. Now let me tell you what to do. I'm going to get you loose, and as soon as you go home I want you to cut that hog exactly in two and bring me half. Do you hear? Then you have me summoned for a witness.'

"Link heard and agreed, and the next day there was fresh meat at Col. Ike's house.

"When the case was called Link appeared, wearing a serene smile. The court was both surprised and impressed to find that he had such an influential witness. Two other witnesses were called first, for a bluff, and then Col. Ike took the stand.

"In response to the customary question, 'What is your name?' his case of Link. Ike swore point blank to Link's innocence.

"'I know,' he said, 'that Link Washington here has no more of that hog than I have!'

"Of course such testimony was invincible, and Link was not only acquitted, but exonerated."

"Now we'll hear from the east," said the traveling man to the young lawyer from Gigg Harbor.—Philadelphia Ledger.

HOUSE HUNTING PARTY.

Professional house hunting is the latest occupation to be adopted by a woman. Her stock in trade consists simply of pleasing manners, a good address, a smart walking costume, and cards engraved like fashionable visiting cards, except that in the lower left hand corner appear the words, "Professional house hunter." Her already established trade, while not among Boston's most wealthy families, is among a class well enough off to live in private houses or expensive apartments, and who will gladly pay for comfort and convenience. This professional house hunter never recommends a place until she has personally visited it. She takes notes as she inspects and writes a full description of every house or apartment, noting not only the interior, but the outlook, both rear and front, the neighborhood, and the names of the nearest neighbors.—Boston Post.

CURIOUS CONDENSATIONS.

Three years ago the battles of Belmont, Graspan and Modder river were fought.

Arrangements are being made to erect a Shakespeare memorial in Germany.

Electric automatic stamp obliterating machines are now used at the Vienna postoffice.

Althorpe, the smallest parish in Norfolk, England, has but one house and five inhabitants.

In Sculcoats workhouse, Hull, England, there are sixteen inmates whose united ages amount to 1,218 years.

Only two of the officers saved from the wreck of the British troopship Birkenhead in 1852 are now living.

The Cleveland city council will remove the Oliver Hazard Perry monument from Wade park to a site overlooking Lake Erie.

In Italy, priests and monks live longer than any other class of men. Fifty-seven per cent exceed the "term of the Psalmist."

A Brown university student once had the audacity to ask Prof. Caswell whether his name would not be as well without the C.

When the last fragments of the ruined campanile, in Venice, were removed, 30 bottles of wine were found unbroken in the custodian's room.

The agricultural returns of Great Britain for 1902 show that the total under crops and grass was 32,867,763 acres—a decrease of 22,489 compared with 1900.

Calculating the annual industrial value of a workman's life at $700, the Italian office of statistics finds that Sicily lost $250,000 last year through deaths from malaria.

Their Marvelous Growth of Hair.

FREE TO ALL

a trial package of a new and wonderful remedy mailed free to convince people it actually grows hair, stops falling out, removes dandruff and quickly restores luxuriant growth to shining scalps, eyebrows and eyelashes. Send your name and address to the Altenheim Medical Dispensary, 7612 Foso Building, Cincinnati, Ohio, for a free trial package, enclosing a 2-cent stamp to cover postage. Write today.

The Sunday School.

AT THE CROSS ROADS OF TIME

International Sunday School Lesson for December 21—Christmas Lesson Luke ii:8-20.

The greatest event in the life of humanity is that which Christmas celebrates. The birth of Jesus is the turning point of history. It marked the cross roads of time. It meant a "right about face" for the human race. Today the world wears a brighter look because on that morn of morns a babe came to earth bringing hope and peace and salvation. All around the globe that event is now being celebrated with rejoicing by high and low, young and old.

The story, as the Bible tells it, is simplicity itself; an uninspired pen could not have written the greatest of stories so singly. Every one should prepare for Christmas by a careful reading of the evangelist's narrative of the events leading up to and attendant upon the birth of Jesus. We owe it to our own intelligence to get a grasp of this story as it really is told; yet well-informed persons not a few think that the star appeared to the shepherds, and that they followed it to Bethlehem, and that the wise men brought gifts to the babe while he was still in the manger.

"Good Tidings of Great Joy."

The very heavens could not keep silent when the King of Kings came to earth, and so, to the wondering eyes of the shepherds appeared the shining light of the presence of God, while the army of heaven sang to their ears a new song of joy and peace. Christmas was ushered in with song. The birth of Jesus, marked the birth of new joy into the world. Today most of the happiness that fills this earth is due to the advent of the Saviour. All about us we see men and women and little children with shining faces, and their happiness, whether they are aware of the fact or not, had it origin in the coming of Christ to earth. It is appropriate that the bells should peal and our homes be adorn with brightness and laughter, and singing be all around on this, the joy-day of the year.

Yet as we rejoice, may we not have a thought and a prayer for those to whom this Christmas will be the saddest day of their lives—the many who have recently lost the dear ones whose presence brightened other Christmases, and the many upon whom other forms of sorrow have fallen heavily? MayHe who came on Christmas day to bear men's griefs and carry his sorrows be a near and comforting friend to all such.

The Children's Day.

This day is peculiarly childhood's. Their interests are put first; their happiness is the prime consideration of everybody. We cannot forget that it was as a babe that the world's redeemer came to earth, forever sanctifying the iot of every child, the little ones whom we cherish in our homes are dearer to us from the thought of the Bethlehem babe.

(Quote poem "When Many Sang to Him.")

This will be a good Christmas for all of us if we can get back into the spirit of childhood, putting away for the day all the cares and responsibilities and perplexities that each of us bears. Let us seek the simple meaning of the day, and then endeavor to enjoy it in the simplest way.

The Prince of Peace.

As editors review the year just closing, they point out the auspicious fact that over almost the entire world peace reigns. Only the petty conflicts in South Africa, the last remains of the war in the Philippines, exist to disturb the universal peace. Slowly and steadily the angels' song is being fulfilled among nations, and war is being driven from the earth by the spirit of Christ, the spirit of Christmas.

A greater peace than this, though, is mankind's inheritence from the first Christmas morning. For the peace which has its seat in the individual breast, the peace which the world cannot give and cannot take away has been received by millions in the hand of Christ. The other evening in a western city a group of Salvation Army soldiers knelt on the cold street paving and sang to the bitter winds, "Peace, Sweet Peace." The scene was paradoxical, yet true. For despite adverse external circumstances the peace of Christ which conquers life is being enjoyed today by a numberless host of his friends. He has proven himself indeed the "Prince of Peace."

A Brother for Every Man.

More than it needed any new teaching He came to bring, the world needed the life which Christ came to live. The truth of brotherhood, which is now so widely accepted among us—theoretically at least that it is being incorporated into political parties, was first exemplified and fully taught by the One who was born in a humble stable Christmas is vocal with the words, Immanuel, God with us." Jesus is God standing in man's place, blood brother to every feeling that pulses through a man's heart. "He knoweth our frame." He has been where we are. What touches us touches Him, for He understands us and sympathizes with us to a degree that we cannot comprehend.

A railroad man was listening to the story of Jesus' life on earth, and of the knowledge which he now has of man's needs. At first he could not catch the meaning of it all. Then suddenly a light dawned on him and he exclaimed: "Oh, I see! He began on the section." Using the figure of his own calling, he showed the comprehension of the truth that Christ had gone up from the lowest round of human experience, so that now, in his exalted place in heaven he possesses perfect knowledge of the life of man below. This is the significance of the incarnation; this is the message of Christmas.

Sharing Our Christmas.

At its heart, Christmas is the day of unselfishness. Its word is "God so loved that he gave;" it is devotion expressed by dedication. Something is wrong with our understanding of this celebration if our principal thought is of the presents we expect to receive. There will be many opportunities for us to show the Christmas spirit; the drivers who bring goods to our homes; the clerks in the stores; the children of the poor; our neighbors who are sick or aged or lonely—each of these, in a different way, demands the exercise of our Christmas spirit. The happiest day is the day on which we make most people happiest.

Lest we forget, let us underscore in our Bibles the words: "To all the people." Christ was born in Bethlehem for the entire world. He is a universal Savior. This day we celebrate has a deep missionary meaning. We are to share the privilege of the shepherds and the angels in proclaiming to the world the news of a Savior born. There cannot be a complete Christmas until there is Christmas everywhere.

At the Heart of Christmas.

There is a famous painting showing the little child Jesus in his father's workshop, with the shadow of the cross upon him. That same shadow was on the manger. Jesus was born to die. He was called a Savior by the messenger who appeared to Mary; it was that He might break sin's power that He left heaven. The terrible fact of sin stands back of the glorious fact of Christmas. It was in order to be man's Redeemer that Jesus came to earth. If He has no significance to us today as a Savior, then the deepest meaning of Christmas is lost.

Hygiene of Open Grates.

Discussing the theory of a correspondent, that leaving open the registers of grates has much to do with common colds, it is extraordinary to what a violence of opinion purely hygienic questions of this nature are able to give rise. The particular view of our correspondent is briefly this—registers should never be left open when no fire is burning, because it will sometimes happen that the air outside is cooler than that in the room, and then, instead of being ventilating shafts, the chimney with an open register will act in just the opposite way. It will be, he maintains, a shaft down which cold air will enter. He would have all registers closed except when a fire is burning, and ventilation carried out by means of doors and windows only. We believe, in fact, that there is a good deal of reason in his contention, but that he underestimates the disadvantages of a closed register and exaggerates the culpability of an open one.—London Lancet.

Plenty at Home.

"How many wives has the sultan of Bacolod?" asked Mr. Stubb, as he dropped the paper.

"I don't know, John," responded Mrs. Stubb. "Why do you ask?"

"Because, if I thought he had 200, like the sultan of Sulu, he wouldn't be looking for war on the outside."—Chicago News.

That Fetched Him.

Rich American Father-in-law — My daughter and I are much disappointed in your chateau. It seems to be a barren tract of land, and I don't believe anything has grown on it for 50 years.

Count Bolyou de Bakkovisnek—Monsieur forgets ze magnificent mortgages.—Chicago Tribune.

DO YOU GET UP WITH A LAME BACK?

Have You Uric Acid, Rheumatism or Bladder Trouble?

To Prove what SWAMP-ROOT, the

TOLEDO BLADE.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1902.

Largest and Best Weekly Published and Largest Circulation.

TOLEDO BLADE CO.....Publishers
ROBINSON LOCKE.... ....Editor

THE BLADE is a weekly newspaper for intelligent American citizens. It aims to cover, each week, all news topics of real interest to all wide-awake and thinking men. Its editorial page is the strongest and most thoughtful of any in the United States. Its special departments are carefully edited, and the whole paper is intended for the homes of the free American people.

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Single copy, weekly, one year, $1.60; six months, 80 cents; three months, 30 cents. Write for club terms.
SPECIMEN COPIES sent, postpaid, free to any address. Send for one, and at the same time give us the address of a dozen or so of your friends. Address,
THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio.

Entered at the postoffice at Toledo as second-class mail matter.

Circulation Last Week.. 150,000

THE FIGHT FOR STATEHOOD.

In the United States Senate the fight is on in earnest over the omnibus bill, granting powers of statehood to the territories of Oklahoma, Arizona and New Mexico. This bill, backed by Senator Quay, was sent to the Senate committee on territories, and Mr. Beveridge, chairman of the committee, reported back a bill, endorsed by a majority of the committee, for the admission of but one territory, and that Oklahoma. The minority report is for the admission of the three territories.

The contest promises to be a royal one. Back of Quay are Platt and several other Republican leaders and the Democratic strength of the Senate, while Beveridge is supported by Mr. Hanna and other well known leaders. There is already talk of compromise by making one state of Oklahoma and the Indian territory and another of Arizona and New Mexico, but such a compromise does not seem popular.

Oklahoma is a growing and prosperous territory. It has the people and the wealth which entitle it to statehood. Coupled with the Indian territory, as it should be, it would make a powerful state. The territory of Oklahoma had by the federal census of 1901 a population of 398,331. The population of the Indian territory was 392,060, a combined population of 790,391. This territory is extremely fertile and statehood would give it an impetus which would make it one of the most aggressive and progressive states in the Union. There has been a steady stream of Americans into this territory, and Missouri and Kansas especially have sent thousands of their citizens to that country.

But the case is different with Arizona and New Mexico. The former had but 122,931 inhabitants in 1900, 10,000 less than the city of Toledo at that time, while New Mexico had 195,310, few, if any, more than are within the limits of Lucas county at this time. Furthermroe a large percentage of this population is made up of greasers, a mixture of Spanish and Indian, and not first-class material out of which to make states. The land in these states is not generally as fertile as in Oklahoma and the Indian territory, and while New Mexico and Arizona are rich in minerals their advancement will be less rapid than if they had more arable land.

There is a great sum of Eastern capital invested in these territories and this fact makes the fight for statehood all the more bitter. It would seem that good judgment would dictate the admission of Oklahoma and the Indian territory as one state, while Arizona and New Mexico can afford to wait.

A QUESTION OF COST.

The original plans formulated by De Lesseps for the Panama canal contemplated a sea-level ditch, with guard-locks at each end to provide against the difference in tides in the Caribbean and the Pacific. High and low tide do not come at the same time at Colon and Panama, and the tides at the latter point are much higher than at the former.

De Lesseps was compelled to modify his plans, not from any engineering difficulty in carrying out the idea of a sea-level canal, but simply because the cost would be much greater than that of a canal with locks. And the money of the company gave out before the canal could be built on the modified and cheaper plan.

The American engineers who examined the line of the Panama canal and the plans of the French engineers, say there are no obstacles that can not be surmounted in completing the canal according to those plans. It is simply a question of work and money. The adherents of the Nicaragua route have argued that the Chagres river will be a constant element of danger in the rainy season, and have pointed out that if the great dam proposed at Bohio should collapse under the pressure of the waters of the turbulent stream, the canal would be blocked to transit, and it would cost millions to replace it. This is true; but it is equally true of the Nicaragua route, as the San Juan river must be dammed in a similar way.

A recent writer, according to the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, argues that if we could depend upon an annual tonnage for the Panama canal as great as that passing through the "Soo" canal—that is, thirty million tons a year—the United States could well afford to make it a sea-level canal from the start. If his statement be correct, that an annual business of that volume will pay the cost of maintenance and interest on the investment, then it should be done. Those familiar with the development of commerce through the Soo canal know that it has been developed by providing a deeper channel and more capacious locks. The shipbuilders on the Great Lakes have kept pace with the increased facilities of the canal and the size of the locks, and built vessels as large as the latter will take.

It would seem that, with the merchant fleets of the world ready to use the Panama canal, it will be sure of an enormous traffic from the day of its opening. In fact, it seems to us a question whether, with the chain of locks proposed, it will be possible to get vessels through as rapidly as they arrive. A sea-level canal would cost practically double the estimates for a lock canal; but it would certainly be money well spent.

Will the Democratic reorganizers and disorganizers split when they meet in national convention in 1904?

DEATH OF MRS. U. S. GRANT.

Mrs. U. S. Grant died in Washington, last night, in her 77th year. She was a woman of strong character and a worthy wife of "the Wellington of American arms" and one of the great statesmen of the Republic. Mrs. Grant was closely identified with her husband's work and interests and was at all times a source of strength and comfort to him, not only in the days of his strength and victories, but as well when disease weakened him and brought him down to death. In the busy and trying days of the civil war when her husband was directing the armies in the field Mrs. Grant was with him as much as possible, not only because she wanted to be near him, but because he did not want to be separated from her.

Gen. and Mrs. Grant were married in 1848. Their engagement was of four years' duration, made so by the Mexican war, in which Grant took an active part. It was a love affair from the beginning, and she was the true and loyal wife in the years when he faced poverty on the little farm near St. Louis as well as when he was President she became the first lady of the land and when as the "first citizen of the Republic" he toured the world and she accompanied him. In sickness and in health, in adversity and in prosperity, in private and in public life she was the real helpmeet, the loyal wife and the devoted mother. Together in life, they are now together in death, and at the splendid tomb on the banks of the Hudson the American people will pay tribute to marital devotion as well as to greatness.

HIS LAST PUBLIC SPEECH.

On December 10, Hon. Galusha A. Grow, of Pennsylvania, delivered a speech in the national house of representatives which he intended as his farewell to official life. Mr. Grow entered the house in 1851, and his first set speech was on man's right to the soil, in advocacy of the free homestead bill; his last public utterance was on the relations of capital and labor.

Mr. Grow's public career extends over a span of 51 years, but there was a long break in his service—no less than 32 years. In 1850 he was elected a representative from Pennsylvania as the successor of David Wilmot, the author of the famous Wilmot Proviso, and was five times re-elected. At the beginning of each new congress, for those ten years, he introduced a free homestead bill, which was finally passed in 1862. He was the Republican caucus candidate for speaker in 1857, but was defeated; but he was made speaker of the Thirty-seventh congress, July 4, 1861.

With the end of his term, March 4, 1863, he retired from the house, and did not appear until in 1894 that he was again sent as representative, being re-elected to the three following congresses. He will retire on March 4 next, because of the infirmities of increasing age, as he is now in his 80th year. The best wishes of the people will follow him in his retirement.

CASTRO A MYSTERY.

Cipriano Castro, President of Venezuela, is a mystery. He was born in the remote mountain province of El Tachira, in western Venezuela. No one knows his age nor his family history. In fact, no one knew anything about him until he came out of the western mountains with a band of followers, started a revolution, and made himself president by force. Since then he has been occupied, most of the time, in maintaining his position by putting down revolutionary movements against himself.

It is said that he has a bitter hatred of all Europeans, and that he has determined to drive them all out of Venezuela. He abhors also all European methods of government. There are those who believe him to be more or less insane. He is now the disturber of the world's peace, and it is more than likely that his career will end with the close of the present Venezuela imbroglio.

THE OHIO'S SILVER SERVICE.

Governor Nash has selected a committee made up of bankers in the several cities of the state to solicit funds to the amount of $25,000 to buy a silver service for the battleship Ohio. It is customary that when a battleship is named for a state that state provides a costly service for the vessel, and of course Ohio desires to do so, not merely because it is customary, but because it is fitting that the state should in this way recognize the honor. The battleship Ohio is a powerful war vessel. Like its namesake, it can be depended on to do its full duty and to successfully meet any and all emergencies. The silver service should be as good as the state and the ship. Mr. C. F. M. Niles, of Toledo, is a member of the committee and should have little difficulty in securing his share of the funds.

THE DELAWARE DEADLOCK.

The result of the elections for the legislature in Delaware are not encouraging for an ending of the senatorial deadlock, which has left vacant both seats belonging to that state in the United States Senate. The new legislature is made up of twenty-one Addicks Republicans, nine anti-Addicks Republicans and twenty-one Democrats, with one district a tie. It requires twenty-seven votes to elect. Addicks can not get them; the Democrats can not elect on a straight party vote; and the nine anti Addicks Republicans hold the balance of power.

The situation has grown intolerable. For twelve years Addicks has been making a desperate effort to break into the United States Senate, but without success; yet he has had enough followers in the legislature to prevent the election of anybody else than himself, with the result that Delaware is not represented in the Senate. This condition should be changed, and there is but one way to do it. The Democrats and anti-Addicks Republicans should combine, and elect one Republican and one Democrat to the Senate, thus removing the Addicks incubus.

Such an arrangement would be somewhat novel, and it is probable that party loyalty and zeal would prevent its adoption. Yet there seems no doubt but that the defeat of Addicks is the highest duty which any citizen of Delaware owes his state at this juncture. The election of a Republican and a Democrat to the United States Senate would not affect the political complexion of that body, hence no objection can be raised on that score.

Mr. Bryan has just moved into a new $20,000 residence, and yet some persons insist there is no money in politics.

VENEZUELAN AFFAIRS.

The Venezuelan situation does not seem to be regarded as serious at Washington, nor yet at Berlin or London. The English and German governments appear to think that, after more or less bluster, which is mainly to "save his face," as the Chinese say, President Castro will arrange for a settlement of the claims against Venezuela.

While this may be the correct view, one wonders where Venezuela is to get the money to pay them. The finances of the country are in very poor condition. Nor do the claims of English and German subjects, now in process of forcible collection, embrace all that is due. There are many long overdue claims by American, French and Italian creditors. To meet these claims, and to refund the various issues of Venezuelan bonds, Castro has tried at different times to float a new loan, both in Europe and the United States, but without success. Investors did not care to touch the bonds of a country in the throes of a revolution, and for months on the verge of a war with its neighbor, Colombia.

The danger in the Venezuela situation lies in the complications which may arise. There is, first, the possibility of a revolt against Castro again, or of other troubles that would involve an indefinite occupation of La Guaira and other points by the Germans and English. This occupancy might extend over months or even years, before a settlement could be reached; and it is doubtful if the United States will look with equanimity upon such a condition, for "temporary occupation" might become permanent occupation.

Then there is a territorial dispute over the Island of Patos which it is evident that England proposes to settle at the same time as her money claims. This island lies between Trinidad, a British possession, and the coast of Venezuela. It commands one entrance to the Orinoco river; and while small in area, it is of considerable strategic importance. Last year a Venezuelan gunboat committed some depredations along its coast. The British governor of Trinidad hoisted the English flag over Patos, to which Venezuela protested vigorously but ineffectually. England claims sovereignty over it as a result of her treaty with Spain in 1797. Venezuela claims that it lies within a marine league of her coast, and that, by the treaty which secured her independence of Spain, all Spanish islands within that distance became hers.

While every one hopes that the trouble will be settled amicably, the existing conditions are such that the Monroe Doctrine is liable to receive a severe wrenching before Germany and England retire from Venezuela.

CASTRO IS SHREWD.

President Castro, of Venezuela, has certainly played his cards well since England and Germany resorted to hostile acts, whatever may be thought of his course previous to that event. On the one hand, he has requested the peaceful intervention of the United States to secure a proper arbitration of the matters in dispute, and thus shown to the world a proper disposition. On the other hand, he has taken what military measures he found possible, and has thus rallied to his support all the political factions of the country.

The Venezuelan government has seized the railroads owned by German and English capitalists, and imprisoned all subjects of those two nationalities within reach. Some of these were released at the request of United States Minister Bowen, but a number are still held—for what purpose does not seem clear. The country has been called to arms; troops ar heurrying to La Guaira, and the work of fortifying the mountain roads leading from that port to the capital, Caracas, is proceeding rapidly. And the people of the country appear to be enthusiastically rallying at Castro's call, animated by a patriotic desire to repel foreign invasion.

Castro is evidently determined to fight. The seizure of railways, the imprisonment of foreigners, and similar acts will increase the demands for damages ultimately to be paid. It will afford Germany and England a pretext for a longer occupation of Venezuelan ports. Of course, a costly war will increase the indemnity asked. Venezuela has really nothing but land to meet these demands; so how are the two powers to obtain compensation without requiring a cession of territory?

Then the United States would be placed in a most embarrassing position. eW would either have to use force to maintain the Monroe Doctrine, or definitely abandon it as a principle. It is more than likely that Castro is playing for just this result, feeling confident that the United States will not allow Venezuelan territory to be taken by force by an European power.

CIVIL WAR REGULARS.

The army register shows that the Twelfth cavalry has not a single officer who took part in the civil war, either in the ranks or in any higher capacity. This is the first regiment which, since the civil war, shows such a break. There are now but 175 veterans of the civil war on the active list of the whole army, staff and line. Out of the 750 officers in the fifteen cavalry regiments, only twenty-four had experience in the struggle between the states; and, by the operation of the age limit for retirement, within the next six months more than half the cavalry regiments will be without any officer whose record goes back to the civil war. In every one of the thirty infantry regiments there is still one or more officers with a record, but twelve regiments have but a single representative of the civil conflict, eleven of whom are colonels close upon the retiring age. It will not be long until the army will lose every man who saw service in the years of 1861 to 1865, and the "veterans" will be those of the Spanish and Philippine wars.

COLLINWOOD WENT DRY.

There was an exciting local option election in Collinwood, a suburb of Cleveland, Dec. 11, and the town went dry by a good majority, 36 saloons being put out of business. There was business as well as sentiment behind this election for the word was given out by managers of the Lake Shore railroad that if the town voted dry that corporation would expend an extra million dollars in shop buildings at that place. Lake Shore shops are already there and many employes of the road make it their home. A feature of the election yesterday was the active interest manifested by Lake Shore employes, from division superintendents down to ordinary workmen. Every one of them was out hustling for "dry" votes. The result is a great moral and business victory for the town.

A STARTLING CONTRAST.

There were two news dispatches in The Blade a few days ago which, appearing as they did, in the same issue, told a remarkable story of the differences in the condition of the great working classes in this country and in England. The one dispatch was from Chicago, and showed that never in the history of the central west has the demand for labor been so great as now, and never before was there such a scarcity of wage earners.

The conditions are unprecedented. Industries are crippled, in that they cannot secure enough men to satisfy the demand for manufactured products. Employers never before offered such inducements to laborers in the way of wages and cannot secure sufficient help. Many firms and corporations are advertising for men, offering to pay their railroad fare and guaranteeing good wages; and yet the men are not forthcoming.

In Chicago the railway terminals can not handle the business. More than 3,000 railroad men have been taken to that city within a month, and the railroads declare they could use 20,000 more, but do not know where to turn to get them. The employment bureaus are deluged with demands for men and cannot furnish them. On the farms throughout the country the scarcity of labor is most marked. The farmers are experiencing all kinds of difficulty in caring for their big crops, and from all sections come the reports that women have been spending the fall husking in the corn fields, not because their husbands and fathers are not anxious to pay big money for helpers, but because men cannot be secured at any price.

The Chicago dispatch goes on to say that the betterment of the laboring classes is shown in the statistics of charitable organizations. The calls for assistance from needy families have been few and scattered, and have come chiefly from those rendered penniless by illness. All in all, the condition of the wage earners was never better than at present, and the man who is able to work and yet remains idle does so from choice and not from necessity.

That is one picture, but here is another, and a different one:

The same issue of The Blade contained a long dispatch from London, in which the woes of the laborers of that free trade country are depicted in telling language. Trade returns show the largest percentage for ten years past of unskilled persons out of work, while the proportion of skilled men out of employment is large and constantly growing. One establishment has let out 2,000 workmen, and will discharge 4,000 more before Christmas. To add to the army of the unemployed, 56,000 members of the army reserve have been released from service, and must hustle for something to do.

A number of London newspapers have started subscriptions and are daily printing stories of half-clad school children, many of them without food, except such as is furnished by teachers. Thousands of dollars are being contributed for relief work, and it is now proposed to call a conference of municipal bodies throughout the Kingdom to determine what can be done towards establishing a permanent system for relieving the unemployed.

Here is shown the wonderful difference in the industrial and labor conditions of the two great English speaking countries of the world. In our own there is more work to be done than men to do it. Wages are higher than ever before, and industries of all kinds taxed to the limit to meet the demand for their products. In England thousands of men idle, workshops laying off men and charity caring for thousands of families.

On the one hand is free trade England, and on the other is the United States, which believes not only in protecting the products of labor, but labor itself.

NEW YORK'S VOTE.

The official figures of the New York state election, just made public, show some features of interest. The vote for Odell, the Republican candidate for governor, was 156,000 less than that for McKinley and Roosevelt, in 1900; while the total Democratic vote for Coler was only 23,000 less than that of Bryan two years ago. The plurality of Odell is only 8,803—the smallest plurality for governor of that state in over a half century. It is the smallest plurality for any important office in that time, excepting only the plurality of 1,047 for the Cleveland ticket in 1884, which gave that gentleman the electoral vote of the state and consequently the Presidency.

The money question—the silver issue—was not involved in this year's campaign in New York; and it would seem that, with a return to the old lines of demarkation between the parties, there has been a return of a legion of gold Democrats to their old party allegiance. This, at least, is the superficial indication; and from it there are some who prophesy that the Empire State is settling back into her old position in the doubtful column as regards her politics. But is this any but a surface indication? Recall the fact that, for some reason, or perhaps for no reason at all except the lack of political stimulus, 156,000 Republicans and 23,000 Democrats failed to go to the polls, as compared with 1900 and it does not seem that New York is so much of a doubtful quantity, after all, when the interest in the election is great enough to bring out a full vote.

VACCINATION FACTS.

The city of Rochester, New York, has just been through a smallpox epidemic, and the commission of public safety has just compiled some statistics of value in connection therewith. He finds the following:

More than 92 per cent of all persons stricken with smallpox in Rochester were never vaccinated.

Something more than 4 per cent were vacinated after exposure to the disease.

Something over 1 per cent were vaccinated sixteen or twenty years ago.

The remainder were persons unsuccessfully vaccinated.

So far as the authorities can determine, no person who has been vaccinated successfully within the last few years has been stricken with smallpox.

There could not be stronger proof of the efficiency of vaccination as a preventive measure. Many persons have a foolish objection to it, and it is through these, and those who are careless and neglect a wholesome precaution, who are to blame for the large increase in the number of cases of this disease within the past few years. It is an imperative duty to enforce vaccination, for the safety of the public at large, and no trivial personal objection should be allowed to stand against the public welfare.

COMMENT OF THE WEEK.

The Great Nile Dam.

The latest stage of the upbuilding of modern Egypt, which was celebrated on December 10, by the ceremony of declaring the great Nile reservoir at Assouan open, marks the entrance of that historic land into the ranks of the great producers of the world. If, as predicted, the working of the new water system will double the productiveness of a country whose soil needs only tickling to yield a harvest, optimists say it will become a granary of Europe.

The Egyptian agriculturist in the most laborious way tried to insure his crop by having it watered at least one in three weeks. This made the extra cost due to the absence of rain about $12 an acre. The farmer knew that he could not expect rain in the months of April, May, June and July. His harvest time was in March and April. When the crops were gathered the land had to lie folow till the next flood, which usually began in August.

Now this has all been altered, for above the dam at Assouan there is a reservoir 344 miles long. The river will sometimes be dammned back to a height of 66 feet above the present devel, and the quantity of water impounded will be 1,000,000,000 tons.

When the river is rising in August 180 sluices will be opened and the red water, containing the famous fertilizer known as Nile mud, will pass freely through.

When the flood is subsiding and the water is clear, and when the discharge of the Nile has fallen to about 2,000 tons a second, the sluices will be gradually closed, and between December and March the reservoir will gradually fill up.

Treaty With Spain.

It seems to be generally expected that the recently negotiated treaty with Spain will be favorably reported by the committee on foreign relations of the senate and ratified without much delay. The document was before the committee for consideration last week, where it is understood that no opposition to it was developed. It recognizes the changes brought about by the war of 1898 and the terms of the treaty of Paris, which settled the relations between the two countries. In recognition of the probability of closer commercial relations, full provision is made for consular representation by each government in the territories of the other. Thus are the wounds of war healed by the beneficent offices of peace. It is interesting to recall, as an illustration of the progress of civilizing influences, that in advance of the ratification of the general treaty notes have been exchanged between the two governments restoring the agreements of July, 1895, which grant reciprocal protection of rights in intellectual and artistic property.

The Cattle Epidemic.

Prompt and vigorous efforts have been made by the officials of the department of agriculture, as well as the state officias concerned to stamp out the foot and mouth disease, which lately made its appearance in the New England states, and their efforts are securing the support of congress. The bureau of animal industry has issued a circular to owners of cattle, sheep and swine in which the symptoms and characteristics of the disease and the precautions to be taken for the protection of stock are indicated, and the urgent necessity of an immediate report of the first symptoms causing suspicion. At a hearing before the house committee on agriculture a few days ago, Secretary Wilson said that it had been found necessary to kill all infected cattle in the quarantined New England states, and that he had ordered their slaughter. He estimated that it would cost about $700,000 to stamp out the disease, arrangements having been made with the state authorities to pay 70 per cent of the value of the cattle killed. The committee decided to report an emergency appropriation bill of $1,000,000.

Reciprocity Treaties.

Ratification of the reciprocity treaties thus far negotiated was urged in the resolutions adopted by the national reciprocity convention at Detroit. The treaty with France was especially mentioned, and the speedy conclusion of a treaty with Cuba was urged. The negotiation of the reciprocity treaty with Newfoundland was commended as a most important step in the right direction, and the hope was expressed that it may be promptly ratified. The time and place of the convention prompted special consideration of our trade relations with Canada, and it was declared to be the sense of the convention that the government of the United States should take immediate steps to secure closer trade relations with Canada. In the readjustment of those relations it was suggested that the changes made should preferably follow the general lines of the removal by both countries of the duties on the natural products of each and reductions and changes of duties on the manufactured products of both, such as would give to each as low a rate as is given to any other country. To this end the suggestion was made that the joint high commission might be reconvened for the sole purpose of negotiating a reciprocity treaty with Canada. It will be seen that the advocates of reciprocity are becoming more definite in their recommendations, an indication that they think their cause has made progress in public favor of late.

Life Insurance Decision.

A decision of much importance affecting the construction of stipulations on on notes given for life insurance premiums has just been rendered by the Supreme court of the United States. In some jurisdictions the view seems to be taken that, where the insured gives a note or notes for the payment of the first premium, and the note bears a stipulation that, in default of payment when due, the policy shall cease and determine, the company must, in case of death within the year, pay the face of the policy, less the amount of the premium note with interest, in case there has been default in its payment. In other jurisdictions the courts have taken the view that the stipulation is a part of the contract of insurance, and that default in payment terminates the policy. In the case before the Supreme Court it appeared that the husband of the plaintiff gave his note, with a stipulation to the effect mentioned above, but failed to pay it. After her husband's death the widow sued to recover on the policy, and the Circuit Court for the Northern District of Texas held the insurance company liable for the face of the policy, less the amount of the premium note and interest thereon. The Supreme Court of the United States, however, reversed this judgment in the case of Lewis vs. The Iowa Insurance company. In an opinion read by Justice McKenna, it declared in favor of the doctrine that the stipulation was part of the contract.

There is a rider on the immigration bill providing that no liquor shall be sold within the limits of the capitol grounds—which, of course, will cut off the restaurant bar in that building. The house passed the with the rider, and the senate has let the latter go through. The provision is one that will meet the warm approbation of the American people.

Some Reminiscences of Ohio Fifty Years Ago.

On the 30th of December, 1854, I went to Ohio to take charge of The Columbian, a free-soil newspaper published at Columbus, by L. L. Rice; some years afterwards it was united with the Ohio State Journal.

The southern portion of Ohio was settled chiefly by people from Virginia and Kentucky, who did not look with much disfavor, if any, on slavery and its extension; while the northern portion was settled by people from the north, in the "Western Reserve." The Connecticut Yankees were enthusiastic in support of the ordinance of 1787, which prohibited slavery in all the Northwest Territory. The attempt to extend slavery was odious to them, and they fought against it with great vigor. The attempt to combine these two contrary policies caused endless trouble and resulted in failure. In 1849, parties in the legislature were nearly equally divided, but two or three free-soil members had been elected from the Reserve, and these men held the balance of power. For a time it was uncertain for which party they would cast their votes; for days the matter was debated and the whole state was agitated over the matter. Two propositions were made to adjust it—one was made to the Democrats: "Vote with us to repeal the black laws, and for Salmon P. Chase for United States senator, and we will vote for a Whig for state printer."

The Whigs scouted the offer that they should vote for Giddings for senator or anything else. They regarded it as an insult. The pill was a bitter one to both parties, but it was sugar-coated by the offer of state printer. The result was that Chase was elected senator, the black laws were repealed and Medary was elected state printer.

In 1854, there was a high fence around the State House square to keep in the convicts from the penitentiary who were marched there every day to cut stone for th new capitol building. The offices used by the state officials were in a long row of dilapidated buildings facing the street They were old, dingy, disreputable and called "Rat Row." These ramshackle offices were effaced when the new state house was completed. The state administration was Democratic. William Medill was governor, Breslin was state treasurer, and Medary was editor of the Ohio Statesman, the leading Democratic paper of the state. The Whigs never became reconciled to the election of Medary as state printer; they regarded it as a continuous offense, and opposed him at every step of his political career.

The Democrats were also in power at Washington, D. C., and were engaged in an effort to impose slavery on the territories of Kansas and Nebraska. This effort excited strong opposition, and the people of Ohio were called on to fight against the scheme. In 1855, the anti-Nebraska men united with the Republicans to form a state ticket, at the head of which was placed the name of S. P. Chase for governor. This ticket was elected, and the new legislature met in Ambos' hall, the new state house not being ready for occupancy. Early in the summer, when the time came to pay the interest on the state debt, a startling discovery was made. The balance on hand in the treasury was reported as over $600,000, but the state treasury was empty.

Where was the money? Breslin was the Democratic treasurer, and William H. Gibson had been elected to succeed him. Investigation showed that Gibson never had the money; that his brother-in-law, Breslin, had loaned the state's money to various banks, and deluded Gibson with the idea that he could replace it in due time. But the money was not forthcoming. Governor Chase ordered Gibson to resign, which he did, and A. P. Stone, a merchant of Columbus, was appointed treasurer ad interim. Gibson was made the scapegoat for his brother-in-law's sin. He made the mistake of his life in trying to conceal a crime for which he was in no way responsible, except by his effort to conceal it. There was a scurrying in hot haste to gather together sufficient funds to pay the interest due in New York on the first of July and thus save the state from being posted as a defaulter.

Breslin fled to Canada. Gibson's later life showed that the stain on his name was not due to any viciousness on his part, but to an amiable weakness to help his kin by marriage. In 1861 he was appointed colonel of the 49th Ohio infantry, which did grand service for the republic at Shiloh, Corinth, Stone River, Chickamauga, Nashville, Atlanta and on other battlefields. When he went over to the majority, not only his comrades who served with him in the field, but his neighbors and many friends mourned his loss as that of a high-minded, honorable man.

During my residence in Columbus, Thomas Ewing, who had been secretary of the interior, and was an eminent lawyer, published a statement which did not receive the attention which it deserved. It was about the early history of the state, and was to this effect: Worthington, an aristocratic Virginian, was appointed governor of the new territory of Ohio. He looked upon the sturdy farmers who had subdued the wilderness as ciodhoppers—an inferior race—unfit to associate as equals with His Highness, the Governor. At that time a license was required for marriage, costing 75 cents, which fee went to the governor as his perquisite. This tax the governor's councillors thought ought to be abolished; marriages ought to be encouraged, not taxed, in the new territory. They saw, however, that if they proposed to abolish this perquisite of the governor, he would veto it, and thus defeat their purpose.

So they prepared two bills to be presented to the governor—one of which was to give him an income from another source equal to that derived from the marriage licenses, and the other was to abolish the license tax—supposing that the governor would approve both bills. But to their dismay, he signed the bill giving him the additional perquisite, but vetoed the marriage tax bill thus giving him two perquisites instead of one. Some of the members of his council had been elected to the convention to frame a constitution for the state, and they were so angry at what they regarded as a trick played on them, that in the constitution which they framed, they excluded the governor from any participation in the making of laws for the state, by not giving him the veto power, the signatures of the president of the senate and the speaker of the house being the only ones necessary to authenticate the laws passed by the legislature. The governor has thus been studiously ignored. He is mainly a figurehead for ornamental, rather than for useful purposes.

Ohio was admitted into the Union in 1803, and for a hundred years the people have lived under it. The constitution does not require the governor's approval to make a law effective. I regard this as a source of weakness in the administration of a great state. Legislators sometimes feel power and forget right. So long as human nature is what it is, a temporary majority in the legislature will seek to upset all the acts of its predecessors of the opposite party, and sometimes a temporary chaos will result. He is a wise man in Ohio who knows the laws of his state in any one year. I have had some experience which I will relate:

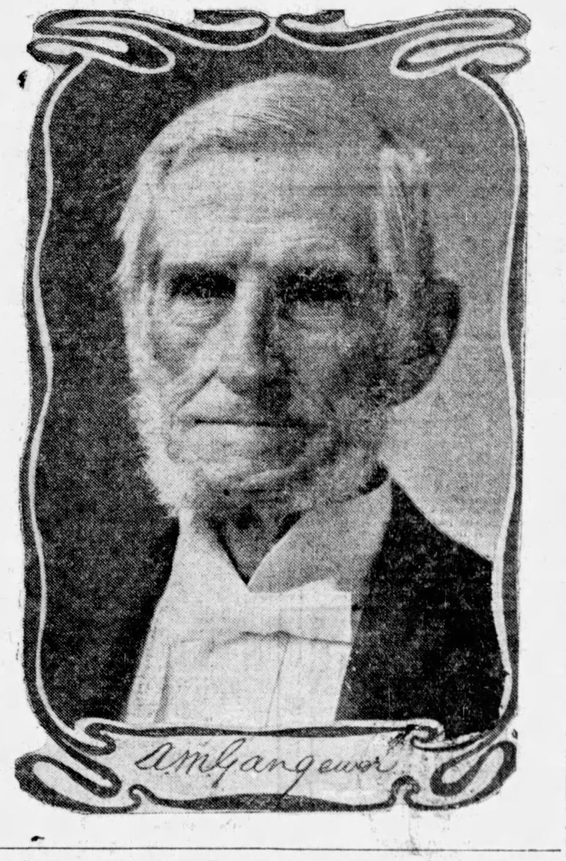
Under Governor Chase's second administration, I was, for a time, his private secretary. There was then a Democratic legislature. Chase was a level-headed man, and made to it some judicious recommendations for the betterment of the state. The members of that legislature were very wise men; they had no need of the Scotchman's prayer: "Give us a guid conceit o' oorsels," for they had a superabundance of that article. They paid no more attection to the governor's recommendations than they did to the barking of a dog or gabble of an idiot. The pique of a few farmers in 1802 in their effort to rebuke a supercilious governor, has fastened on the people of the state for a hundred years a provision which has hampered and belittled its governor ever since. Will it be for all time? Will it ever be remedied?

In the year 1859, Abraham Lincoln and his wife visited Ohio, and when they came to Columbus, Governor Chase was absent from the city. It became my duty and pleasure, as private secretary, to show some attention to the distinguished visitors. Mr. Lincoln made two speeches—one in the afternoon at the state house and the other in the town hall in the evening. I joined the committee in escorting him to both meetings.

A. M. GANGEWER,
Washington, D. C.

The Blade is glad to have the opportunity of presenting an excellent portrait from a very recent photograph of the venerable author of the above extremely interesting paper. Some facts as to his life may be of interest. Allen Matter Gangewer was born in Carlisle, Pennsylvania, June 27, 1818. His paternal grandfather, Andrew Gangewer, was a lieutenant in a Pennsylvania regiment in the war of the revolution. He died at Allentown, Pa., aged 96 years. His youngest son, George, printed a German newspaper in Carlisle, where he married in 1817. He died in 1819, on the anniversary of his birthday, aged 26.

Allen's maternal ancestors were also German, having emigrated from the neighborhood of Alsace. About 1830 he entered the printing office of The American Volunteer. In 1838 he went to Perry county, Pa., where he published The Perry Forester. In 1840 he went to Berwick, Pa., where he published the Berwick Sentinel. In 1846 he was appointed to a clerkship in the third auditor's office of the treasury. In 1854 he removed to Ohio, where he published The Columbian. In 1861, he returned to Washington, where his house was used to receive and distribute supplies to sick and wounded Ohio soldiers. In 1863 he was appointed chief clerk in the third auditor's office, and subsequently deputy auditor, which office he held till July, 1885, when he was asked to resign by Daniel Manning, secretary of the treasury under Grover Cleveland. He has resided in Washington ever since. The name is pronounced "Gaug-e-wer," accent on the first syllable.



Current Events.

Senator Spooner in reply to formal inquiry of Wisconsin legislators says he will accept re-election.

Reduction of employes' working hours by voluntary agreement favored by 81 American manufacturers out of 920 from whom National Civic Federation sought replies.

John Charlton, member of Canadian parliament, in address to national reciprocity convention condemns delegates, Detroit, declared free trade between United States and Canada needed for same reason as between American states.

John D. Rockefeller will give possibly $100,000,000 to national educational institution at Washington, according to Senator Aldrich, relative by marriage; bill already passed by congress believed to provide for it; educational clearing house for the masses planned.

Chicago automobile ordinance requiring display of license numbers on machines has counterpart in Philadelphia, Cleveland and New York state; latter requires initials; Boston restricts speed to eight miles.

Bill relieving merchants from $7,000,000 duties on tea to be withdrawn from bonded warehouses after Jan. 1 passed by both houses; federal court held it must be paid, although duty is repealed; President to sign it at once.

James S. Kirk & Co., soap factory, Chicago, will be reported to factory inspector as suspected violator of child labor law; woman's clubs committee discovered twelve girls in wrapping department believed under 14 years old.

Chicago public school pupils will be taught independent thinking instead of reliance on text books; Supt. Cooley and principals' committee devising methods.

Republican leaders practically abandoned hope of legislation on tariff, trust, financial or reciprocity at present session of congress; action will be postponed one year; wide difference of views prevents consideration at short session.

President Roosevelt planning a reorganization of the customs service.

Senate committee on education and labor concludes taking of testimony on eight-hour bill and intends to act on measure at an early date.

Committee representing American missionaries at Turkey lays before the President a statement showing that Protestants are being discriminated against. President promises to take up the matter.

National Reciprocity League adopts resolutions favoring treaties negotiated by John A. Kasson and urging reciprocity with Cuba and Canada.

Former President Cleveland presides at meeting in Philadelphia in aid of Hereon manual training school for negroes.

"Drys" carry Collinwood, O., thus insuring $1,000,000 of improvements promised by Lake Shore road if saloons were driven out of the village.

Andrew Carnegie returns to New York much benefited by voyage across the Atlantic; says bad trusts should be punished and good ones encouraged.

John Barrett, nominated as successor to Minister Buck, who recently died in Japan, has declined the post.

Bogota to be informed that the United States will not tolerate any further delay in negotiating isthmian canal treaties.

Government orders a new dredger for work on the Ambrose channel in New York and hopes to complete the work in three years.

James J. Hill thinks the era of prosperity has reached its height and that a downward tendency will soon be apparent, with diminished industrial activity and tighter money.

Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis says non-union labor is being oppressed, and that the politicians of this country are controlled by labor unions, which are causing ruin.

Attempt to lay shore end of Pacific cable at San Francisco, on December 12, failed because of high tide; Clarence Mackay knocked down by broken hawser; others hurt by life boat team running away.

Rear Admiral Melville, in lecture to Columbia college students on his experiences with De Long and Jeannette arctic expeditions, said "damn" three times and shocked teachers and women auditors.

City of Chicago Brewing & Malting company annual report shows 10 per cent increased in sales, with net profits only $50,781; increased cost of materials blamed for $68,858 decrease in in accounts.

Samuel Gompers, at senate eight hour bill hearing, derided knowledge of tampering by workmn with battleship Alabama during Spanish war; L. E. Payson, Newport News, said workmen tried to stop battleship Illinois.

Iron and wooden toy trust, with $10,000,000 capital, will be organized January 1, to eliminate wholesaler; Santa Claus expected to go, too; prices already advanced 5 to 10 per cent; dolls not affected.

Iowa state crop report shows $50,000,000 loss to farmers by excessive rains; 58 per cent of corn soft and unsalable; oats yield worth one-half of 1901; potatoes 100,000,000 bushels under 1901.

Statistics from official reports show Prussia is running California close race in matter of fruit production.

Terms of treaty of peace between Colombian government and revolutionists reaches capital.

Labor leaders criticise Dr. N. D. Hillis because of his utterances in regard to the attitude of unions.

J. W. Midgley reports that the per diem system in paying for freight cars is saving the railroads nearly $211,000,000 annually.

Report of Wisconsin commission shows a phenomenal increase of free libraries throughout the state and discloses the generosity of Andrew Carnegie.

President Baer, of the Reading railway, in a speech at New York, says the government has no right to confiscate the coal lands of Pennsylvania.

Washington is to be the principal haven for the monks and priests of orders expelled from France under the law on associations.

Subcommittee of the house judiciary committee begins consideration of anti-trust bills so far submitted.

Lloyd Griscom, jr., appointed minister to Japan to succeed Mr. Buck, deceased.

Manifestoes for French senatorial election, which takes place January 4, attack Combes' government.

FOREIGN.

Dennis Kilbride, ex-member of parliament, is convicted in Ireland for inciting to murder and sent to prison for eight months.

Many persons frozen to death and much suffering caused by the extremely cold weather which prevails in Germany.

Four bankers are arrested in Brussels, charged with obtaining money under false pretenses.

Nile river dam at Assouan completed and formally inspected by Duke of Connaught; its 180 sluices, in masonry wall a mile and a quarter long, will be closed for storage of water till April.

Mexican chamber of deputies passed law making defamation of congress, courts, navy, army, or collegiate body a criminal offense.

General Miles is expected to arrive in Berlin next month, and he may be received by the German emperor.

Dr. Sieyking is appointed by Germany a member of the international court of arbitration at The Hague.

Ireland practically free from crime according to police and court records. County Mayo for three months has two cases of threatening letters as only offenses; judge's instructions show no excuse for large police force kept in 32 counties.

Walter Wellman, writing from Dublin, says the Irish people are united for self-government, but do not seek separation from Great Britain.

Reichstag passes second reading of the tariff bill by a vote of 184 to 136, without debating the paragraphs of the measure in detail.

Dr. Adolf Deucher is chosen president of the Swiss confederacy.

Poultney Bigelow, in an address at Munich, advocates making a republic out of the City of Shanghai.

Text of Anglo-Abyssinian treaty shows that lease of another slice of territory in Africa is given to Britain.

Germany plans the laying of a submarine cable from the Azores to Dutch Guiana to render it independent of the all-British system in time of war.

Cuban reciprocity treaty with United States, giving 20 per cent uniform reduction on Cuban products for parallel list from United States, signed at Havana.

Irish judges free to express views from bench on land questions, Judge Morris, Castlerea, forbids tenants as "poor fools" and declared English taxpayers never will buy landlords' holdings; Judge Curran, Westmeath, tore

Webster's Encyclopedic Dictionary

The { Latest, Best, Cheapest.

This work contains over 200,000 words; 2,296 pages, 2,000 engravings and articles on recent scientific discoveries. Has Dennison's patent thumb-index; full library sheep binding. This work has never sold before for less than $9.00. We offer it to our readers, all charges prepaid to any part of the United States, for only $3.75, or with the Weekly Blade one year, $4.90.

As this book has to be shipped by express, be careful to give nearest express office.

FREE for a club of 40 yearly subscriptions, at 35 cents each.

Full description of this work given in The Blade.

Premium List. Send for it.

THE BLADE, Toledo, O.

You should select your

Christmas Gifts

from the

Blade Premium List.

It is full of useful things for every one. Send for it.

The Blade Toledo, Ohio

Publishers' Column

Nasby's Letters:

Your Last Opportunity to Obtain a Copy of the Famous Nasby Letters.

We have on hand about 200 copies of The Nasby Letters which we desire to dispose of before moving into our new building.

If you want a copy of this book, order at once, as it will be impossible to obtain one at any price after the few we have are sold ont. Price, postpaid by mail, 25c. Order at once.

The Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

Our Presidents

From Washington to Roosevelt.

A photogravure production of C. Senf's famous painting. This noted painting, which is attracting the attention of the art world, has been reproduced in photogravure in all its splendor, richness, soft blending of shades and tones until each President appears before us as in real life. You can see face to face every President of the nation. This work is richer than half-tone, softer than steel engraving, far more expensive to produce than either. The picture is 18x24 inches, and has never before sold for less than $1.00. Our price to Blade readers is 45c, or with the Weekly Blade one year, 65c.

THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio.

Waltham and Elgin Watches

We now make the most remarkable offers in the history of the watch business—WALTHAM and ELGIN watches only, regular 18 size and 6 size, in cases of the highest grade. Our gold cases are made of solid gold in two thick plates, reinforced with a sheet of fine composition metal. If properly used the 25-year cases will last a lifetime. Every watch contains Breguet hairspring, quick train, compensation balance, safety pinion, stem winding and setting apparatus of the latest design, and all the greatest improvements known to modern expert watchmakers. WALTHAM and ELGIN watches don't wear out. They are all good. Of course, full (16) jeweled works in 25-year cases are better than 7 jeweled works in 20-year cases, but all are fully guaranteed. Why not have correct time? You can have it if you are fortunate enough to get one of our watches. These offers are not for the general public, but any subscriber may buy all he wishes at these prices, which are far lower than dealers' prices for watches not so good. Our men's watches are suitable for boys and our ladies' watches for girls.

MEN'S GOLD WATCHES.

Our prices include free delivery, in good running order.

No. 71—7-jeweled works, hunting case	25-year	$14.50
No. 72—7-jeweled works, open-face case	25-year	11.65
No. 73—15-jeweled works, hunting case	25-year	15.90
No. 74—15-jeweled works, open-face case	25-year	13.25
No. 75—7-jeweled works, hunting case	20-year	12.20
No. 76—7-jeweled works, open-face case	20-year	9.75
No. 77—15-jeweled works, hunting case	20-year	13.75
No. 78—15-jeweled works, open-face case	20-year	11.30

MEN'S NICKEL SILVER WATCHES.

No. 79—7-jeweled works, nickel silver, open-face case		5.60
No. 80—15-jeweled works, nickel silver, open-face case		7.20

LADIES' GOLD WATCHES.

No. 81—7-jeweled works, hunting case	25-year	12.15
No. 82—15-jeweled works, hunting case	25-year	14.00
No. 83—7-jeweled works, hunting case	20-year	11.35
No. 84—15-jeweled works, hunting case	20-year	13.20

Remember our goods are thus exactly as represented, and if you do not find them to be so, we will refund your money.

Address THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio.

SILVER-PLATED TABLEWARE

We offer our readers, this season, the Rogers Bros.' very handsome Carlton pattern of spoons. These goods are plated with pure silver on nickel silver base, and are fully guaranteed by the manufacturers.

The knives are first coated with copper, then heavily plated with nickel and afterwards with silver. The nickel plate not only doubles the durability of the goods, making nearly impervious to moisture, the knives so plated less liable to rust, than those plated in the ordinary way. Prices:

½ doz. Teaspoons..... 85c
½ doz. Dessert Spoons.....$1.50
½ doz. Table Spoons..... 1.80
½ doz. Knives and Forks.... 3.75

All goods are sent by open mail or express, all charges prepaid by us. If you desire package registered, send 8c extra. A charge of 2c per letter is made for engraving.

Address all orders to THE BLADE, Toledo, O.

FREE

KIDNEY AND BLADDER CURE

Mailed to all Sufferers from Disorders of the Kidneys and Bladder, Bright's Disease, Rheumatism, Gravel, Pain in Back, Dropsy, etc.

The following letter from Hon. I. A. Hopkins, Chairman of the Board of County Commissioners, Ellsworth, Kan., tells how Alkavis cured after he made up his mind that he had but a short time to live.

Gentlemen:—I believe and know that I owe my life to Alkavis. I had been troubled with Kidney and Bladder Trouble for years. My limbs were swollen with Rheumatism so that I could hardly walk. I had to get up every hour of the night to urinate. I passed great quantities of blood on account of hemorrhage of the Kidneys and Bladder. I tried and had been trying everything in the shape of Medicine for Kidney trouble that I could think of or that the doctors recommended, but nothing helped me. I made up my mind that I had only a short time to live. I sent to you for three bottles of Alkavis; began to take it, and before I had taken it one week began to get better. My Kidney Trouble and Rheumatism were soon gone and I am in good health now. I have recommended Alkavis to a great many people and all have been benefited by its use. Gratefully yours,

I. A. HOPKINS.

Mrs. Mary Fox, Seymour, Iowa.

Mrs. Ida A. Francis, of Mooresville, Ind., writes: "She had been bothered with Kidney and Bladder Trouble for years; was also troubled with Rheumatism, Female Complaint and Irregular Menses, also symptoms of Dropsy. Tried many physicians but received little benefit. Two years ago took Alkavis and was completely cured." Mrs. Mary Fox, Seymour, Iowa; Miss Viola Deering, Petersburg, Ind.; Mrs. James Young, Kent, Ohio, and many other ladies join in testifying to the wonderful curative powers of Alkavis in various forms of Kidney and allied diseases, and in disorders peculiar to womanhood.

That you may judge of the value of this Great Discovery for yourself, we will send you one Large Case by mail Free. It is a Sure Specific Cure and can not fail. Address, The Church Kidney Cure Company, No. 438 Fourth Avenue, New York City

Cut Paper Patterns.

READ THE OFFER:

These patterns will be mailed to any address for only 10 cents each. In ordering, address "Pattern Department, Blade, Toledo, Ohio," enclose 10 cents silver for each pattern wanted (do not send stamps if you can obtain other funds). State both title and number of pattern.

Full description and directions—as the number of yards and material required, the number and names of the different pieces in the pattern, how to cut and fit each pattern, with a picture of the garment to go by.

2425—Milburn Frock.

Sizes 2 and 4 years.

This little frock is suitable for either boy or girl. The box-plaited skirt is attached to the blouse waist, which is mounted to a lining, the upper part being faced to simulate a yoke. A box plait decorates the bishop sleeves. This little model is very simple and extremely easy to make. All manner of wash fabrics and dainty flan-

nels will make up nicely from this design. Two yards of material 44 inches wide, or four yards 27 inches wide will be required to make this frock for a child of two years. Two and one-half yards 44 inches wide, of five yards 27 inches wide will be required for the the 4-year size. The yoke made of a contrasting material will require one-third yard of goods 27 inches wide.

2416—Cady Waist.

Sizes 14 and 16 years.

2200—Barrymore Skirt.

Sizes 14 and 16 years. Clusters of tucks and bands of embroidery make this model quite elaborate; however, the pointed straps may be omitted and only the shaped band which outlines the neck and fronts, epaulets and cuff straps used. The front is tucked in clusters of five, the tucks turning backward, and the back is in plain French style, decorated with bands of embroidery. The skirt is cut in seven gores with an inverted box-plait at

the back. The use of the flat circular flounce is optional. Russian embroidery and chemisette of cream-white silk and faggotting would make a charming waist. The 16-year-old size will require six yards of goods 44 inches wide to make the waist and skirt. Four and three-fourths yards of embroidery is needed to trim the waist as illustrated.

2424—Violet Frock.

Sizes 2 and 4 years. A dainty model for the little maid, which will make up nicely in nainsook, wash silk or fine woolen goods. The full skirt is gathered to the edge of the pointed yoke, which is cut from embroidery and tucking. The edge of the skirt is finished with a deep hem. Rows of insertion give a dainty finish.

Comforable bishop sleeves, shoulder frills of embroidery, rosettes and ends of pale blue ribbon complete the frock. The size for 4 years will require three yards of goods 36 inches wide, with one-half of all-over tucking 18 inches wide. One yard of embroidery five inches wide and five yards of insertion to trim as illustrated.

2415—Roswell Skirt.

Sizes 12, 14 and 16 years.

2379—Eliot Skirt.

Sizes 12, 14 and 16 years. The design here illustrated will develop a dainty and serviceable afternoon dress for a young girl. The salient feature of the waist is the collar, which may be fashioned of any suitable material to harmonize with the waist fabric. The skirt is cut in five gores, with an inverted box-plait at the back. There are three flat circular ruffles given with the pattern, but their use is optional. Blue taffeta tucked with collar of white taffeta decorated with cream lace medallions and blue velvet ribbon

would make a charming dress. For school wear, plain or striped wool fabrics with collar of white cloth trimmed with braid would prove most serviceable. Ten yards of goods 20 inches wide will be required to make this dress in the medium size.

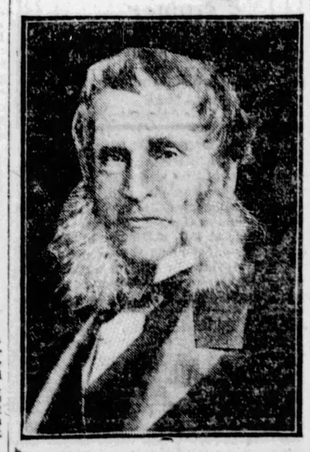
DO NOT FAIL to give the Number of pattern and Measurements (it will save trouble and delay

Address with remittance in current funds.

THE BLADE, TOLEDO, O.

JOHN BIGELOW.

New York, Dec. 10.—John Bigelow, the venerable president of the board of trustees of the New York public library, is busy advancing the work of the big



building. He declares that he expects to witness the completion of the building, although he is 85 years old. As an author and statesman Mr. Bigelow occupies a distinguished place in literature and diplomacy.

CABLE LAYING BEGUN.

San Francisco, Dec. 15.—"In memory of John W. Mackay, I christen thee Pacific cable. May it always carry messages of happiness."

With these words, Lucille Gage, 11-year-old daughter of H. L. Gage, governor of California, christened the trans-Pacific cable yesterday, and breaking a bottle of champagne over the shore end, inaugurated a new era in the commercial development of the Pacific coast. The landing and splicing of the shore end, which is to connect the main land with Honolulu, was accomplished without hitch and was witnessed by nearly 40,000 people. Ideal weather prevailed, there being scarcely any surf.

Quebec Hotel Barned.

Quebec, Que., Dec. 15.—The Victoria hotel in this city was completely destroyed by fire yesterday. The guests and employes escaped uninjured. Loss, $110,000; insurance, $75,000.

VENEZUELA'S NAVY

Seized by the German and British Fleets Without Trouble.

Caracas, Venezuela, Dec. 10.—The combined German and British fleet seized and towed outside the harbor of La Guaira all the vessels which were there yesterday afternoon. These were the warships General Crespo, Totumo, Ossun and Margarita. The ships were manned by 390 men.

All German and British subjects in Caracas were arrested yesterday. President Castro has made a defiant statement in which he declares Germany and Great Britain have not presented any claims in a proper way.

United States Minister Bowen assumed charge of British and German interests when the British and German ministers went on board their war vessels.

Washington, Dec. 10.—The state department has been advised that a 'peaceful blockade' exists at La Guaira, which is the port of Caracas, the capital of Venezuela. The difference between this state

and a state of war is not very strongly marked, except in the opportunity afforded by the peaceful blockade to effect a settlement without recourse to actual bloodshed. The situation is here regarded as critical.

Venezuelan Fleet Taken.

Kingstown, Island of St. Vincent, Dec. 11.—The Venezualan troop ship Zanora, and the Venezuelan coast guard vessels Venete and Trese de Mayo, were captured in the Gulf of Paria and taken to Port of Spain, Trinidad, this morning, by the British sloop of war Alert.

Washington, Dec. 12.—A cablegram received at the state department today from Minister Bowen at Caracas states that the Venezuelan government has requested him to propose to Great Britain and Germany that the difficulties arising out of the claims for alleged damages and injuries to British and German subjects during the civil war be submitted to arbitration.

Caracas, Dec. 12.—It is stated on good authority that the Venezuelan government has asked United States Minister Bowen to act as arbitrator in the controversy with Great Britain and Germany.

The government has taken preservative measures at La Guayra. All the deposits of coal at the navy yard and all the British cars on the La Guayra railroad have been brought here, rendering impossible the transportation of the allied troops by rail.

General Ferrer, the minister of war, spent all day yesterday in choosing spots in the mountains where trenches are to be dug.

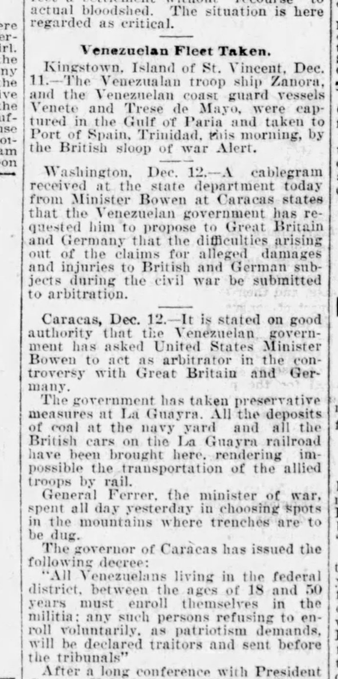
The governor of Caracas has issued the following decree:

"All Venezuelans living in the federal district, between the ages of 18 and 50 years must enroll themselves in the militia; any such persons refusing to enroll voluntarily, as patriotism demands, will be declared traitors and sent before the tribunals"

After a long conference with President Castro, United States Minister Bowen obtained an order for the liberation of the remaining British and German subjects who were held prisoners and an hour later all had been released. Minister Bowen and Secretary of Legation Russell went to the jail five times and assisted the poor colored British subjects and those who were ill.

The order for the release of the prisoners has made a good impression and is looked upon as a politic act upon the part of President Castro. Everyone in Caracas believes the situation to be desperate and threatens war unless Minister Bowen succeeds in having the matters in dispute submitted to arbitration.

The reprisals made by the Venezuelans for the destruction of their navy, in the seizure of British ships and the arrest of British and German subjects, practically have developed the relations between the countries into these of real war, although technically the principals prefer to designate it as something less. In doing so,



Great Britain and Germany are simply following the course taken during the war with China when, notwithstanding the fact that the allied fleet battered down Taku and captured and distributed a number of Chinese naval vessels, no declaration of war was forthcoming.

THE ULTIMATUM.

President Castro Refuses to Yield on Any Point.

Berlin, Dec. 13.—President Castro's reply to the German ultimatum, is a refusal to yield on any point.

Text of Ultimatums.

Caracas, Venezuela, Dec. 13.—The following are authentic copies of the demands presented by the German and British ministers Monday, December 8, before embarking at La Guaira:

"To the Minister of Foreign Affairs:

"Replying to your excellency's note of the 4th inst., I have the honor to inform you that I have received instructions from his majesty's government to point out to the Venezuelan government in writing that regarding the steamer Ban Righ the British government have given full explanations and have shown that there exists no legitimate ground for complaint. Nor does his majesty's government think that there is any reason to attribute blame to the authorities of Trinidad, who only acted conformably with instructions.

"I have the honor to further express that his majesty's government regrets the situation which has arisen, but cannot accept your note as sufficient reply to my communication, nor as indicative of the intention of the Venezuelan government to satisfy the claims which his majesty's government have brought forward, and it must be understood that they include all well-founded claims which have arisen in consequence of the last civil war and the previous ones and the ill-treatment and imprisonment of British subjects and also include an arrangement for the foreign debt. I have asked the Venezuelan government to make a declaration that they recognize in principal the justness of these claims that they will immediately make compensation in the navigation cases and the cases above mentioned and in those in which British subjects have been unjustly imprisoned or ill-treated, and that respecting other claims they will accept the decision of a mixed commission as to the amount and guaranty which should be given for payment. I have also expressed the hope that the Venezuelan government will defer to these demands and not oblige his majesty's government to take steps to obtain satisfaction.

"I have added that his majesty's government have been informed of the claims of the German government against Venezuela and that the two governments have agreed to operate jointly for the purpose of obtaining an arrangement of all their claims, and that his majesty's government will require the immediate payment of a sum equal to that which in the first case should be paid to the German government. Any balance after the payment of urgent claims shall be held on account for the liquidation of claims which might go before the commission.

"I have, moreover, instructions from his majesty's government to state clearly that this communication must be taken as an ultimatum. (Signed)

"HAGGARD,
"British Minister."

Demands Made by Germany.

"To His Excellency, Senor Lopez Baralt, Minister of Foreign Affairs:

"Caracas, Dec. 7.—Mr. Minister:—In the name of the government of his majesty, the German emperor, I have the honor to make the following communication to the government of Venezuela:

"The imperial government has been duly informed of the note of the minister of foreign affairs of Venezuela, dated May 9 last. In that note the Venezuelan government refused the demands of the imperial government relative to the payment of German claims arising out of the civil wars of 1898 to 1900 and to support their refusal referred to arguments already put forward. The imperial government, even after examining those arguments anew, do not think that they can consider them satisfactory. The government of the republic argues, in the first place, that owing to the interior legislation of the country it is not possible to arrange the claims of foreigners arising from the wars by the diplomatic course, thus asserting the doctrine that diplomatic intervention is excluded by interior legislation. That doctrine is not in conformity with international law, since the question of judging whether such intervention is admissible must be appreciated, not according to the dispositions of the interior legislation, but in accordance with the principles of international law. The Venezuelan government, with the object of making a demonstration of diplomatic

"Fine and Dandy"

That's What Weak Men Say After Using This Famous New Discovery.

A Trial Package Mailed Free to Every Man Sending Name and Address.

After curing so many men who had battled for years against the mental and physical suffering of lost manhood the Institute has decided to distribute free packages to all who write. It is a home treat-

ment, and all men who suffer with any form of sexual weakness resulting from youthful folly, premature loss of strength and memory, weak back, varicocele or emaciation of parts can now cure themselves at home.

The remedy has a peculiarly grateful effect of warmth and seems to act direct to the desired location, giving strength and development just where it is needed. It cures all the ills and troubles that come from years of misuse of the natural functions and has been an absolute success in all cases. A request to the State Medical institute, 2329 Elektron Bldg., Ft. Wayne, Ind., stating that you desire one of their free trial packages will be complied with promptly. The Institute is desirous of reaching that great class of men who are unable to leave home to be treated and the free package will enable them to see how easy it is to be cured of sexual weakness when the proper remedies are employed. The Institute makes no restrictions. Any man who writes will be sent a free package, carefully sealed in a plain wrapper, so that its recipient need have no fear of embarrassment or publicity. Readers are requested to write without delay.

Catarrh, Foul Breath.

If You Continually K'hawk and Spit and There is a Constant Dripping From the Nose into the Throat, If You Have Foul, Sickening Breath —That is Catarrh.

Large Trial Package FREE—Quickly Cures.

Any person having catarrh always has a bad breath. The sense of smell and taste are nearly always totally destroyed in time, so that the person who has catarrh does not realize how loathsome their dis-

FRANK M. JONES, Sweet Home, Ark., Cured of Catarrh after years of suffering.

ease is. They continue their K'hawking-K'hawking and spitting and spitting about promiscuously until they are shunned by everyone, and the sight of them is enough to make a well person sick. This is not an exaggerated picture. James Atkinson, of Helena, Mont., says "Twelve years ago I contracted what seemed to be a cold in the head. It soon proved a horrible form of catarrh. I tried cough cures, catarrh snuffs, inhalers and all sorts of remedies, and one celebrated specialist treated me over a year without any relief. I gave up in despair. The dropping of mucus into my throat and the coughing and hawking in the morning, with awful pain in my ears, grew constantly worse and my breath was something awful. I dare say I used 50 catarrh remedies before I tried Gauss' Combined Catarrh Treatment. In a week I could breathe easily and naturally and I felt better than for years. Today I am entirely cured of the loathsome disease and I owe my good health to Mr. Gauss and his wonderful combined treatment."

It gives wonderful relief, especially in those chronic cases where the mucus drops down the throat and lungs, sickening the stomach, and leads to many diseases, including consumption.

Catarrh is a deep-seated disease, and local applications, inhalations, sprays, ointments or salves will do no good. A trial package that will convince you, free. Send name and address at once to C. E. Gauss, 896 Main street, Marshall, Mich.

MRS. ULYSSES S. GRANT DIES IN WASHINGTON

MRS. ULYSSES S. GRANT.

Washington, Dec. 15.—Mrs. Ulysses S. Grant, widow of President Grant, died at her residence in this city at 11:17 o'clock last night. Death was due to heart failure, Mrs. Grant having suffered for some years from valvular disease of the heart which was aggravated by a severe attack of bronchitis. Her age prevented her rallying from the attacks. Her daughter, Nellie Grant Sartoris, was the only one of her children with her at the time of her death, her three sons, who had been summoned here, all being out of the city.

The body of Mrs. Grant will be deposited in the tomb at Riverside Park, New York, where the body of her husband reposes.

Mrs. Grant, whose maiden name was Julia Dent, was born in St. Louis in 1826, and was the daughter of Frederick Wrenshall Dent. She was married to General, then Captain Grant, in 1848. During the civil war Mrs. Grant was with the General much of the time and remained as near as possible to him when he was campaigning. She saw her husband twice inaugurated as President and accompanied him on his journey, around the world. As mistress of the White House, she gave liberally to all charitable institutions of the city. Four children were born to General and Mrs. Grant, three sons and one daughter, all of whom are living. Miss Nellie, the daughter, who became the wife of Algernon Sartoris in 1874, has lived in Washington with her mother for several years. Frederick Dent Grant, the eldest son, is in the army and two other sons, Jesse and Ulysses Sherman, live at San Diego, Cal.

During recent years, since General Grant's death, Mrs. Grant has spent most of her winters in this city, living at 2111 Q street, while during the summer she usually lived at Saratoga, Manchester-by-the-Sea, and other popular resorts, until the last two summers when she resided with her daughter, Mrs. Sartoris, at Coburg, Ont. She also made several visits to her sons in California during the last few years. She was of domestic temperament and devoted most of her time to her home and children. She cared little for society and always avoided public notice as much as possible. Her devotion to her husband was remarkable and during the latter's unsuccessful years before the civil war, and when his fortune was swept away shortly before his death, Mrs. Grant always bore herself bravely and was an inspiration to him. For several years Mrs. Grant had been so feeble that it was impossible for her to accept social engagements. She suffered from rheumatism and was compelled to walk with a cane or with the assistance of an attendant. She was 76 years of age at the time of her death.

Heart Diseases Treated Free!

The Celebrated Specialist, Franklin Miles, M. D., LL. B., Will Send $2.50 Worth of His New Treatments Free.

Our afflicted readers will certainly never have a better opportunity to test a highly recommended Treatment for Heart Disease, especially. Dizziness, Neuralgia, Weak Stomach, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Prostration, etc., which weaken the heart.

Dr. Miles' eighteen different Heart Treatments are the result of twenty-five years of laborious investigation and extensive experience. They are eminently scientific, and three times as successful as the usual treatment.

Hundreds of so-called "Incurable" cases have been cured by this new system of personal treatment by mail. A thousand references to and from Bishops, Clergymen, Physicians, Lawyers, Farmers, etc., sent upon request.

Mr. C. M. Buck, a prominent banker of Faribault, Minn., was cured after six eminent paysicians of Chicago and elsewhere had failed. Mr. J. S. Zent, of Indianapolis, State Representative of the New York Life Insurance Co., was cured after failure of many physicians.

Jas. E. Adams, 2714 Magnolia ave., Chicago, says: "As a specialist in diseases of the heart Dr. Miles stands at the head of his profession. His Special Treatment cured me of heart disease of 15 years' standing after several reputable physicians of this city failed."

Mrs. Edward Alkey, Forest Hill, Pa., writes: "Before taking your treatment thought I must die. It has done wonders for me."

Dr. Miles certainly has the largest practice in treating heart disease of any physician in the United States. He has an extensive and able corps of associate physicians and investigators who assist him in his immense practice. His patients are in every state, territory, Canada, Mexico, South America, Alaska, Africa and New Zealand. He cordially invites the afflicted to write him.

You may never have another such opportunity. Do not fail to write for $2.50 worth of free treatment. Address The Dr. Franklin Miles Association, 209 to 219 State Street, Chicago. Mention Toledo Blade.

CREAM SEPARATOR FREE

This is a genuine offer made to introduce the **Peoples Cream Separator** in every neighborhood. It is the best and simplest in the world. We ask that you show it to your neighbors who have cows. Send your name and the name of the nearest freight office. Address

PEOPLES SUPPLY CO.,
DEPT. 178. KANSAS CITY, MO.

Who Knew Jos. W. Mishler Who died in Idaho, a few days ago, can learn of something of interest to them by writing Geo. A. Farnsworth, Candessport, Pa.

Ladies to do piece work at their homes. We furnish all material and pay from $7 to $12 weekly. Experience unnecessary. Send stamped envelope to Royal Co., Dept. 3, 84 Monroe St., Chicago

Agents WANTED. Sell our $1 bottle sarsaparilla for 50c. best seller; 200 per cent profit. Write today for terms and territory. F. B. Greene, 50 Dearborn street, Chicago.

Free Rupture Cure

If ruptured write to Dr. W. S. Rice, 1214 Main St., Adams, N. Y., and he will send free a trial of his wonderful method. Whether skeptical or not get this free method and try the remarkable invention that cures without pain, danger, operation or detention from work. Write to-day. Don't wait.

THE VENEZUELAN COAST---FACTS ABOUT COUNTRY.

BIRDS EYE VIEW OF NORTHERN COAST OF VENEZUELA

Washington, Dec. 15.—The republic of Venezuela, which is now practically in a state of war with Great Britain and Germany, consists of twenty federal states, bounded on the north by the Caribbean sea, on the south by Brazil, and Colombia, on the west by Colombia, and on the east by the Atlantic ocean and British Guiana. The long-standing boundary line dispute between Venezuela and Great Britain, which, just seven years ago, moved President Cleveland to send, through Secretary Olney, his famous "This means war" note to the British government, was settled by arbitration in 1899. The chief point gained by London in this settlement was the freedom of the Orinoco river and the use of both banks of the River Cuyuni. The country is governed by a president with a two-year term, assisted and elected by a federal council appointed by the congress. Congress consists of a senate elected by the federal states and a house of representatives elected by the people. In ordinary times there is an army of 3,000 and a national militia of about 60,000. Roman Catholic is the state religion, but there is a freedom of worship otherwise. La Guaira, the chief port of the country, is connected with Caracas, the capital, by a railroad that is a marvel of engineering skill. The whole area of Venezuela is 534,000 square miles. It has a population of 2,507,345 and annual revenues of more than $7,000,000. The public debt is about $40,000,000. Venezuela is an agricultural country. It has about 200,000 acres under coffee, about 11,000 sugar plantations, and an enormous cattle industry. Its mining industries, especially that of gold, are promising, and have prospered unusually during the past year. The country has been in a state of insurrection, rebellion, revolution and political explosion ever since the adoption of the constitution in 1858. There have been revolutions in 1858—before the constitution was a year old—in 1859, in 1863, in 1865, in 1870, and eight revolutions between 1870 and 1889. Since that time there has never been what Americans would call peace, but the country has prospered and little damage to life or property results from the outbreaks.

GLASS OF WATER

Upset Her.

People who don't know about food should never be allowed to feed persons with weak stomachs.

A little over a year ago a young woman who lives in Mercer, Me., had an attack of scarlet fever, and when convalescent was permitted to eat anything she wanted. Indiscriminate feeding soon put her back in bed with severe stomach trouble and inflammation of the kidneys.

"There I stayed," she says, "three months, with my stomach in such condition that I could take only a few teaspoonfuls of milk or beef juice at a time. Finally Grape-Nuts was brought to my attention and I asked my doctor if I might eat it. He said, 'yes,' and I commenced at once.

The food did me good from the start and I was soon out of bed and entirely recovered from the stomach trouble. I have gained ten pounds since my recovery and am able to do all household duties, some days sitting down only long enough to eat my meals. I can eat anything that one ought to eat, but I still continue to eat Grape-Nuts at breakfast and supper and like it better every day.

Considering that a year ago I could stand only a short time and that a glass of water seemed 'so heavy,' I am fully satisfied that Grape-Nuts has been everything to me and my return to good health is due solely to it.

I have told several friends having nervous or stomach trouble what Grape-Nuts did for me and in every case they speak highly of the food." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

German minister at Caracas and the Venezuelan minister, at the order of their respective governments, for the arrangement of the German claims consequent on the civil war of 1892. Nor can importance be given to the other objection of the Venezuelan government, that diplomatic defence of the present claims is inadmissible because an adequate road to a settlement is open by the decree of the twenty-fourth of January, 1901, since the proceedings provided for by the decree do not constitute a guaranty for a just solution of those claims."

"As has been repeatedly said to the Venezuelan government, claims anterior to May 23, 1899, (which is the date of the rising headed by the present president of the republic,) are excluded, while Venezuela will naturally have to answer for the acts in forming governments; secondly, all diplomatic intervention against revolution or by commissions, we must exclude, appeal to the federal high court alone being permitted. In spite of this, however, as has been seen, there were some cases where judicial employes depended on the Venezuelan government and when occasion has arisen they have been deprived of their offices without formality.

"Finally, the payment of any claims which a commission might allow was to be effected with certificates of a new debt of the revolution, to be created for that purpose, which, from what has been seen hitherto, would scarcely have value. In fact, the procedure employed by the the Venezuelan government has not led to a satisfactory solution of the claims. In particular, the few German claims which would be presented to the commission have been, in part, unseemly refused, in part reduced, evidently in an arbitrary manner, and even the recognized claims have not been paid, but the injured parties have been asked to submit to a project of law to be submitted to congress. After the failure of several attempts to induce the government of the republic to modify the decree in said points the imperial government has been obliged itself to examine its subjects' claims and immediately presented to the Venezuelan government those which were found justified. It is true that afterwards the Venezuelan government raised the possibility of obtaining a favorable solution by congress, but the law which was sanctioned by congress at the beginning of the year only repeats the insufficient provisions of the decree of January 24, 1901. Besides, it only comprises claims which could not be duly presented to a commission.

"Afterwards the Venezuelan government conducted its correspondence in an almost offensive tone and finally published the notes referred to, among which were some marked 'confidential,' without the consent of the imperial government, accompanying them with a memorandum couched in offensive terms.

"In spite of the sincerity of the desire which animates the imperial government to maintain existing good relations with Venezuela, and although far from desiring not to respect the sovereignty of the republic or to intermeddle in its interior institutions, it can only see in the proceedings employed by the Venezuelan government an intention to deny to the German claims the settlement due them in conformity with international law. It therefore believes itself obliged to contribute in a definite manner to their immediate satisfaction. The imperial government has consequently instructed me to pray the Venezuelan government to satisfy, without delay, the German credits, which, according to my note of the 31st of December last, amount to 1,718,815 bolivars, 67 centimes. Furthermore, the manner in which German claims consequent on the war, have been treated by the government of the republic has led the imperial government to think that other claims of its subjects against the republic also stand in need of support. To this, however, as has been seen, there were some cases where judicial employes depended on the Venezuelan government and when occasion has arisen they have been deprived of their offices without formality.

"Finally, the payment of any claims which a commission might allow was to be effected with certificates of a new debt of the revolution, to be created for that purpose, which, from what has been seen hitherto, would scarcely have value. In fact, the procedure employed by the the Venezuelan government has not led to a satisfactory solution of the claims. In particular, the few German claims which would be presented to the commission have been, in part, unseemly refused, in part reduced, evidently in an arbitrary manner, and even the recognized claims have not been paid, but the injured parties have been asked to submit to a project of law to be submitted to congress. After the failure of several attempts to induce the government of the republic to modify the decree in said points the imperial government has been obliged itself to examine its subjects' claims and immediately presented to the Venezuelan government those which were found justified. It is true that afterwards the Venezuelan government raised the possibility of obtaining a favorable solution by congress, but the law which was sanctioned by congress at the beginning of the year only repeats the insufficient provisions of the decree of January 24, 1901. Besides, it only comprises claims which could not be duly presented to a commission.

"Afterwards the Venezuelan government conducted its correspondence in an

"By order of the imperial government, I have to ask the Venezuelan government to make a declaration immediately, that it recognizes in principle the correctness of these demands, and is willing to accept the decision of a mixed commission with the object of having them determined and assured in all their details. The imperial government hopes the government of the republic will satisfy the just demands of Germany, and not oblige the imperial government itself to enforce their satisfaction. At the same time the imperial government thinks it should not omit to mention that it has been informed by the British government of its claims against Venezuela. The two governments have agreed to proceed jointly to obtain satisfaction of all demands.

(Signed.)

"VON PILGRIM-BALTAZZI,
"German charge d'affaires."

The above documents have not been made public in Venezuela.

Continued on Seventh Page.

Raising of rank of Austrian representative to ambassador improves feeling of Austria toward United States.

Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen confers honorary membership upon President Roosevelt.

THE HOUSEHOLD AND YOUNGFOLKS.

EMILY S. BOUTON, EDITOR.

Keynotes of Harmony

Wednesday.

No duty, however hard and perilous, should be feared one-half so much as failure to do the duty.

Thursday.

It is a great deal easier to do that which God gives us to do, no matter how hard it is, than to face the responsibility of not doing it.

Friday.

The real man is never known until you see him in calamity and disaster, and then is revealed the elements of strength or weakness which have been accumulating all the preceding years.

Saturday.

We all want to do some great thing—to do what prophets, saints, heroes and martyrs have done. But the small thing, the commonplace thing, the little trivial duty, the thing that has to be done out of everybody's sight—in the routine of business, home or school—that seems poor work for God. But it is what He wants us to do.

Sunday.

"There is never a purse of gold can buy
A happiness so rare,
As the truths of life that about you lie,
If you try to see them there."

Monday.

My daily task, whatever it be, that is what mainly educates me. All other culture is mere luxury compared with what that gives.

Tuesday.

Tell thy heart that sorrow need not come in vain,
That the lesson taught her far outweighs the pain.

A New Departure In Sunday School Training

EMILY S. BOUTON.

"We cannot reach the blessed land of promise
By one swift flight,
But step by step, not halting in our weakness,
We reach the light!"

Step by step! And these steps are educational.

It is the children's era, affirms a well-known teacher. With the strength of conviction her words are uttered. In that truth, for truth it is, lies the hope of the nation's future. Teach the children the true meaning of life; train them in the art of thinking right thoughts and directing their force to a given purpose, and every needed reform will be accomplished.

The new educational thought is in the nature of an awakening. Public schools are being placed upon a different basis. It is not wholly books the pupils are to study; not the intellect alone the teachers are to train. The three Rs still hold sway, but they are coming to be regarded only as keys to open the whole wonderful world of nature. The transition then to love and reverence for Nature's God is easy and natural.

Yet there must be guidance from the one to the other. Rather there must be wise direction that one may be made to include the other. The public school has not yet reached that place of excellence wherein the education of the child can be completed. The kindergarten taught in the spirit of Froebel's philosophy lays a firm foundation, but beyond that there must be a supplementary training for the spiritual side of the character. And this should be, in a large degree, the work of the Sunday school.

It is not so many years ago that there was no such thing known. The first one was opened the latter part of the eighteenth century by a man named Robert Raikes, in Gloucester, England. Moved by pity for the swarms of ignorant, unkempt children in the suburbs of his home city on Sunday morning, he gathered them together and hired them taught reading, spelling and singing. He made no attempt to give them religious training, but left that to come later, when they had been aroused to think and to feel, and to bring their imagination into play. The latter is necessary in order that they may reach the spiritual interpretation of symbols, instead of making them stand for material things.

In the early part of this century, the Sunday school became a part of church organization, and since that time it is held to be as necessary for religious growth as the prayer meeting or the sermon. It is the auxiliary of the church from which the membership is recruited. Taught from their earliest years the church-going habit, made thus familiar with the Bible and its teachings, these children are likely to remain connected in their maturity with what they have learned to respect, if not to reverence.

In these later years, however, it has become a question as to whether Sunday schools are leading to true spiritual growth, or to the letter which kills. The new devices which have been introduced to interest the little ones have a tendency to materialize the teaching. Bible texts far beyond their comprehension learned parrot-like, or kindergarten appliances used to illustrate spiritual truths have not the slightest effect in cultivating the religious sense. This fact is arousing thought and discussion among those who believe that the hope of the world lies with the children.

A movement towards a new order of things is inaugurated in Toledo. In the First Congregational church, through the conviction of its minister, Rev. A. N. Hyde, and one or two wide-awake teachers, that the Sunday school is not accomplishing all that is possible, arrangements have been made to introduce a system bright with promise.

This system is the fruitage of the thought and long experience with Froebel's methods in the kindergarten of Dr. Mary Law. Her idea is not to simply give the little one a knowledge of the Bible, but to develop scientifically the religious nature of the child. She believes the essential truths he should learn in the Sunday school are "the existence of the invisible God, the immortality of the soul, and the ideal Christ as a model for daily living." Creeds, she affirms, should find no place in the teaching of children under thirteen.

The briefest outline of Dr. Law's system is all that can be given here, but it is well worth investigating by those interested in Sunday school work. She would give first a science lesson concerning the laws of Nature, and then apply it to the laws of the spirit. To instil, for instance, into the child's mind the thought of the Omnipresence of God, these two texts are taken: "God is a spirit and they that worship Him must worship Him in spirit and in truth," and "The wind bloweth where it listeth and no man knows the cause thereof nor whence it cometh nor whither it goeth."

Dr. Law quotes the saying of Emerson, "Spirit primarily means wind," as a beginning, and then proceeds to give a lesson upon wind, that it is air in motion, and that air is everywhere and a necessity, though we do not see it. She brings the thought that though we cannot discern the force which puts the air in motion, we know it is there through its manifestation as wind.

Apply the same thought to the Infinite Spirit or God. He is everywhere, the life in everything. He is what makes plants grow, flowers blossom. We do not see him except through his manifestations.

Thus does the child become familiar with the thought of God as omnipresent. In the same fashion is taught the omniscience of God, his Fatherhood, his Unity, his Love and all those things which make him a real presence. Science lessons teach the immortality of the soul, and throw light upon the life of Jesus and what renders him a high ideal.

I have given only a faint outline of this new departure in Sunday school teaching, but it is enough to show something of the way in which the child's spiritual nature is to be aroused and ministered unto. Of course, success or failure in the matter will depend upon the teachers, and their own ability to grasp the conception and impress it upon the child. The effort is, however, to be made, and they who believe that the development of the spiritual in its highest sense is both possible and important to these miniature men and women, will watch the experiment with exceeding interest, glad in their hearts for the enterprise and love for humanity's best good which have prompted the undertaking.

The Cozy Corner

"Laura" Is Responsible.

Less than two years ago I was a member of that happy class known as old bachelors. It was my misfortune—not my fault—for I had proposed no less than three times to each and every one of the marriageable girls within a radius of forty miles of my home, and been refused each time. Just as I had made up my mind that I was doomed to a life of single blessedness, there came to our town a charming young widow whom I met, wooed and won for my wife.

After the nuptial knot was tied, I was surprised to learn that she was the fond mother of seven lively, saucy children, but I made the best of the "unexpected," and we managed to live harmoniously and happily until one unfortunate day, my wife read in the Cozy Corner—of course we took the Weekly Blade—about a woman who visited with her husband on the front porch for half an hour every morning after breakfast. These visits seemed to be productive of so much harmony and happiness that my wife insisted that we, too, should "visit" on our porch.

I objected at first, for I felt that a man with such a family as I had to support, and nothing to help him in so doing but his two hands, had no time to waste in such visiting, but when I saw how disappointed this caused my wife to be, I resolved to sit with her on the front porch all the forenoon, if she wished me to, even though we might be obliged to do without supper in consequence.

We had scarcely seated ourselves for the trial visit, when there was an uproar among the children in the kitchen. Upon investigating, we found Tommy holding Mary's doll under the faucet in the sink, and Mary pounding him with the poker to make him desist. After quieting Mary and dressing the wounds on Tommy's head, we returned to the piazza, accompanied by the wailing Tommy.

Again we essayed to visit, and again we were interrupted by sounds of woe—this time proceeding from the dining room, where we found the table upset, the best set of dishes broken to bits, and Willie and Jimmie in the midst of the debris, with faces and fingers cut and bleeding. The boys had climbed up on the table to reach something on the wall, and going too near the edge, the table had tipped, with the above result.

We attended to the wounded, and returned to the piazza to finish our visit. In about ten minutes my wife remarked that the children had been quiet so long that she feared they were in mischief, and her fears proved only too true, when we found them eating the frosting from the cakes she had baked for company the day before.

The third time we returned to the piazza we took all of the children with us, and during the remainder of that "hour of sweet converse" it was—"Sadie, take your finger out of your mouth;" "Sammy, do keep your feet still, pa and I can't hear each other speak for your noise;" "Tommy, if you don't stop pinching Mary I'll whip you, see if I don't," etc.

When the hour of "visiting" was over I withdrew with a sigh of relief, feeling more than I ever did before that work was a blessing.

The next morning I told my wife that previous to our visit on the piazza, I wished for an interview with the children in the woodshed. I ushered the seven of them out, and then proceeded to give each and every one of them a thorough spanking for what they had done the previous day, and threatened them with another if they made a loud noise to disturb their mother and me that morning. They were so impressed with my earnestness, that they even smothered their sobs—all but that wretched Tommy, whose howls brought his mother to the scene, and then !!!

Well, she called me a cruel, heartless man to abuse those half orphan children in that way, and said she would never—no never—speak to me again. This happened more than a week ago, and she has kept her word so far; she goes about with a most injured look on her face while those dreadful children grin in the most aggravating manner whenever I come in sight.

And all of this misery was brought about by "Laura of the Porch," telling how she visited with her husband. Either she did not have seven children to look after, or else there is a difference in husbands. Disconsolately yours, "John Smith."

Know Thyself.

Having read, in The Blade, an article in regard to the exhibition of two very different traits of character in the same person, I would like to give some of the results of my own experience in this line.

At one time, the person was represented as being affable, mild and pleasant, at other times, stubborn and mulish, and in any conflict between the two the latter trait often being victorious.

This combination exists to a greater or less extent in every person; the two traits are antagonistic—the one like the gentle lamb, the other a venomous serpent; but it requires much wisdom on our part to make the discovery in ourselves—much courage to confess it. Discovery and confession of a fault is a long step toward reformation.

When self is thoroughly analyzed we find many of its component parts are detrimental to a good character, and obstructive to higher development and attainment in the way of our moral and intellectual growth. Pride, arrogance and all kindred passions retard the progress of the better influences, as tares impede the growth and perfect development of wheat. Pull up the weeds that the corn may grow—eliminate the pernicious traits of character that the better elements of our natures may be more fully developed.

The selfish and avaricious nature knows nothing of equity; it is

Imprisoned in a narrow cell,
Where envy and malice also dwell.

The maxim, "Know thyself," should be well considered by all, and in all relations of life it is best that we should learn ourselves first. Our life is a dual one and this is what causes the conflicts of life—the conflict between right and wrong. If all were harmony between these two qualities, there would be no trials, no enemy for us to subdue and our lives would be full of peace and happiness. The wicked element of our nature is cursed with pride and vanity and sometimes makes us rejoice in the grievances of others, but the subduing of this foe gives the generous part of our nature a victory of which we may be justly be proud—

Woe to the crown of pride that demons wear—
It fades away and the head is bare.

Happy is he who has fully cultivated the generous faculties of the soul; who rejoiceth not in iniquity, but in the truth.

And how shall we arrive at a position enobling and exalted? Is such an attitude possible to human intelligence? How shall we eliminate the pernicious elements and bring out the brighter and better ones? To do this we must exercise care and vigilance; liberty, such as God gave to man in his primeval state, must be our watchword and our efforts to truly know ourselves must be never ending.—M. H. Williams, Missouri.

Information Wanted.

At the battle of Shiloh there stood between contending armies a log cabin. The occupants of this house were aroused early on that Sunday morning by the roar of battle and fled in all directions, seeking safety; if any escaped death I do not know, as this letter has to do with but one member of the family—a boy of about eight or ten years of age.

This child was running wildly about, frantic with fear and not knowing which way to turn, when my uncle, the Rev. C. E. Disbrow, who was in the fight, saw him and calling to him kept the child with him through the day. Afterwards my uncle was taken seriously ill and was so near death that his name was reported in the death list

He recovered, however, and the first person he recognized after his long weeks of unconsciousness, as well as the last one he remembered before going into that state, was this boy, whom he had saved on the battlefield. When he was sufficiently recovered to report for duty, my uncle, not being able longer to care for the boy, sent him to Anderson, Ind., where he claimed to have relatives. The boy has never been heard from since, and we should be glad if he—if now living—or any one knowing of him, would write to us and tell us of his life after he left my uncle.—J. W. Newton, Tipton, Ind.

Reason for, and Remedy Asked.

Can anyone tell me the reason why my hair turns grey and then a yellowish tinge and what can I do to prevent it and keep the hair grey?—E. R.

Cure for Tetter Wanted.

I am an old subscriber to The Blade and, having found many healthful things therein, am encouraged to tell the readers that I have been troubled for some time with tetter in the palm of my hands. I have consulted several doctors without gaining any relief and as the trouble seems to be growing worse I would ask if any of the Household readers can tell me of anything that will cure me—something that you know to be good for this disease.—G. C. Schatz.

Good Books for Children.

Mrs. Adeline S. Courtland, Washington, writes for the names of some "good, clean, interesting stories" for her little daughter, 10 years old.

There are many books for children that will fill all of these requirements. Sweet P's, by Julia M. Sipman, is a story of two little girls who are as "really true" children as one could wish to read about. Little Polly Prentiss is another—a story that almost any little girl will find almost too fascinating to leave until it is finished, and then she will want to read it again and again, about Polly and "Melissa," who was "such a comfort" to the little girl, even though she was only a doll, and of "Arctura" and "Hiram" and dear "Aunt Hetty."

For younger boys and girls A Pocketful of Posies, by Abbie Farwell Brown, will be found to be full of nice little stories in rhyme, all containing some little lesson so disguised in loving phrase that they are always welcome.

Indeed, there were never so many really nice books for children of all ages as have been sent out from the publishers this year. Keep watch of The Blade literary reviews and you may be sure of finding what you wish, for not only the children but for any member of the family.

Christmas Dishes.

Scalloped Oysters.

Remove the oysters from their liquor, pour cold water over them and drain through a colander. Break large crackers in small pieces—do not roll them fine—and moisten them with the liquor that has been heated and skimmed; place in the bottom of a baking dish a layer of prepared crackers, seasoned with salt and pepper, then a layer of oysters, until the dish is filled, having the top layer of cracker crumbs well seasoned, with two tablespoonfuls of butter cut in small bits strewn over them. Just before placing the dish in the oven pour over it from one-half to a cupful of thin cream or rich milk. Bake in a hot oven until well browned. When done this dish should be moist, light and rich, but not wet. If the crumbs on top become very brown cover and let the dish remain in a warm place for ten minutes before serving.

Rice Dressing for Christmas Turkey

Cook a cupful of rice in four quarts of salted, fast-boiling water, which should leave each grain of rice separate and tender. Season with salt, pepper, sage, a small quantity of mixed herbs and a few bits of chopped lemon peel. In a large spider melt half a cupful of butter, turn into this the seasoned rice and cook until of a straw color—not brown, stirring it so all parts will be equally heated. Remove from the stove and when cold fill the turkey, allowing ample room for the rice to swell.

If you have a very large turkey, it will be found a great saving of time, and an improvement in the quality of the meat, if you steam it for an hour, then place it in the baking pan, dredge with flour—after rubbing it well with butter—season with salt and pepper and roast with the breast down. The water over which the bird has been steamed should be kept hot and used for basting it while it is baking.

A pretty way to serve cranberry jelly at Christmas time is this: While the jelly is still liquid, beat up in it the white of an egg, and pour the jelly into small glasses; a white foam will rise to the top of the glass, or mold and after the jelly has hardened it makes a beautiful appearance, resembling closely a glass of wine.

The Merry-Go-Rounds.

"Madeline," Wisconsin, "Iowa Rose," "The Little Sister" from Oregon, "A Wisconsin Badger" and the "Lady Clare" from Florida, have asked for admittance and are cordially welcomed and invited to come again.

This seems to be a week for congratulations and good wishes. Do you remember how "Kaela" came to one of our M. G. R. picnics in a wheelbarrow? Should she come again she would be wheeled there by a-Lamb! Can you imagine it? Here is an explanatory letter just received from her:

Dear Miss Prudence and M. G. R.'s:—I write to tell you that I have again changed my address—this time changing my name also. On November 18 last Eva Chupp became Mrs. Eva Lamb, and now your friend "Kaela" is nothing but a poor little sheep, but a very happy one. When we get "around to it" we shall subscribe for the Weekly Blade and then I shall again have the pleasure of reading your letters and in my new home they will help me to enjoy many otherwise lonesome hours when I am alone. Still your friend, "Kaela."

Miss Prudence had just recovered from the surprise of "Kaela's" note when this was handed her:

Dear Miss Prudence:—I send you this little note and the enclosed announcemen for you and the M. G. R.'s to prove to you that I think of you all, even in this—to me—moment of the greatest importance. Affectionately, "Little Brown Sparrow."

The enclosed card reads thus:

"Mr. and Mrs. E. N. Clark request the honor of your presence at the marriage of their daughter, Jessamine, to Mr. R. E. Johnson, Wednesday, December seventeenth, 1902, at their home near Farmington, Washington."

While wishing these M. G. R.'s every happiness in the new lives upon which they have entered we also hope that they will not forget to come occasionally to our meetings, where they will always find a welcome.

Today we have the second chapter of the story. The next chapter will be sent in two weeks by "Rattle Trap:"

THE COURSE OF TRUE LOVE NEVER RUNS SMOOTH.

CHAPTER II.

By Walter Douglass.

Jessie was rendered unconscious by striking the ground, head first. Jack picked her up, and, on turning the corner that had hidden him from the sight of the girls, nearly collided with Ella, who, on seeing him with Jessie in his arms, was too much astonished for words.

"Come," he said, leading the way to a little spring some fifty yards away. Under their united ministrations Jessie soon recovered consciousness, and as her eyes fell upon the white, scared faces of Ella and Jack, who were kneeling by her, exclaimed: "What does it all mean—how came I here? Oh, I remember I must have fallen off from that rock; but Jack, where were you—how did you come here?"

"Never mind explanations now, Jessie, but tell me if you are suffering."

"My head feels a little queer, and"—as she endeavored to rise—"Oh, my foot! how it does hurt." Ella carefully removed the shoe and stocking from the injured foot and a careful examination revealed a very severe sprain. Taking Jessie's apron, Jack tore it into strips, and dipping them into the cold water, bandaged the foot and ankle which had already commenced to swell.

"The next thing is to get you home as soon as possible," said Jack. "I fear I could not carry you so far with ease to yourself."

Ella suggested that he could obtain a horse and carriage at the nearest farmhouse, a short distance from where they were. Telling Jessie not to 'run away' while he was gone, Jack started off through the woods and was soon out of sight.

"Ella," said Jessie, as soon as they were alone, "where was Jack while we were talking and how much of what we said do you suppose he heard?"

"Unless he is deaf he must have heard all," replied Ella, "for when I got down from the rock I met him carrying you. Suppose you ask him."

"If I do, he will tell me the truth; of that I am sure."

Just then the sound of wheels was heard and Jack drove up, accompanied by a Mr. Arnold, who, by the way, was a great admirer of Miss Mason.

"I was fortunate enough to meet Arnold," said Jack, "and pressed him into service."

"I assure you I am only too glad to be of assistance," returned Arnold, "and now Crosby, just put Miss Osgood into the carriage and take her home while I follow with this 'other wandering sheep' and see that she returns safely to the fold."

When Jessie had been carefully placed in the carriage Jack took his place by her side and drove away, Arnold bidding him to "drive slowly" a hint of which he did not fail to avail himself.

As soon as they were out of hearing of their companions Jessie asked: "Where were you this afternoon when Ella and I were talking just before I fell?" Then there was nothing for Jack but to confess how he came to be an involuntary listener to their conversation, "but," said he, drawing Jessie closer to him, "you do not care if I did hear those sweet words of yours, do you, my darling?" "No, I don't know as I do," was the whispered response, then, "Oh, Jack, you foolish boy, you will smother me if you don't stop," came in a weak protest from Jessie, who, to all appearances had forgotten that she had a lame foot.

"Are you happy, dear?" Jack found his answer in the starry, love-lit eyes that were lifted for a moment to his, and then Jessie softly repeated those exquisite lines of Moore's:

"Go wing thy way from star to star,
From world to luminous world, as far
As the universe holds its flaming wall;
Take all the pleasures of the spheres
And multiply each through endless years,
To be loving and loved outweighs them all."

They had by this time reached the Osgood home, and the sight of her father standing at the gate brought the lovers back to the prosaic things of earth. Jessie explained to her father that she had badly sprained her ankle and that Jack had kindly assisted her to return home.

"Very kind of him, I am sure," said Mr. Osgood with a twinkle in his eye as he lifted his daughter into the house. Jack refused the invitation to "come in," saying he would call later, and as he drove away his heart was filled with a great joy, as he thought of the realization of his hopes to win the love of this girl, and, having that assurance, he began to think how soon he could call her all his own.

Ah, Jack, Time alone can tell that, for though to you the future seems aglow with happiness and radiant with love's light, your golden dreams are not yet realized and, whether it be always true or not—it is said that the course of true love ne'er runs smooth.

(To Be Continued.)

"Oregon Maid" tells of a beautiful plan she has for making others happy: I clip from newspapers and magazines every little bit of fun or item of interest; short stories and poems and keep them in my scrap box. When I write to a friend I slip one of these that will interest her in the letter. If I know of an invalid who is unable to go out I send her an envelop filled with such of these clippings as will help her pass a weary hour pleasantly.

Children are always delighted with the little scrap books I make for them from these clippings, illustrated with colored pictures obtained in the same way. I thought I would tell you of this idea so you could avail yourselves of it at Christmas time, though it will make Christmas for some one all through the year if you will give a little time to preserving and preparing the clippings.

I wish "Oregon Bach No. 2" would send those illustrated articles he promised. As for No. 1, I am afraid the complimentary remarks made about his bread will make trouble in the future. Some day he will say to the one sitting opposite him at the table: "I wish, my dear, your bread was ever as good as that I used to make." And then, let each one imagine for himself what would naturally follow such a remark.

OREGON MAID.

Banner Puzzlers

For November.

New Work—Metta
Solutions—Pauline

1—WHO WAS HE?

He was born in Boston in 1803. His ancestry were of the early Puritans, who settled in New England, and immediately preceding him were five generations of ministers of the Gospel. He entered Harvard college in 1817, and after graduating, taught school for some time, entering the ministry in 1826. In 1832 he made a trip to Europe, and on his return the following year, located in Concord, where he devoted the rest of his life to preaching and lecturing. He died in 1882.

HOWARD F. STEWART.

2—PRINTER'S PI.

"Mayn a reut drow si konpes ni stel."

BELLE BURRITT.

3—ARITHMETICAL PROBLEM.

If two horses can easily work with a plow 12 inches wide, how many horses will be required on a plow 42 inches wide, making no allowance for weight of plow?

ELFA.

4—HOUR-GLASS.

X X X X X O X X X X X
X X X X O X X X X
X X X O X X X
X X O X X
X O X
O
X O X
X X O X X
X X X O X X X
X X X X O X X X X
X X X X X O X X X X X

1.—One who believes in allopathy.
2.—A leader of the people.
3.—One of the continents.
4.—To affect with mildew.
5.—To exert power.
6.—A vowel.
7.—Advanced in years.
8.—A garret.
9.—A city in Georgia.
10.—Producing heat.
11.—Learning, pertaining to antiquity.
Centrals downward give the name of the chief occupation of the people of the Southern states.

METTA.

5—QUERY.

Who was the first European who saw and described the bison or buffalo of the Western plains?

W. C. MOLLETT.

6—QUOTATION.

Who wrote: "True obedience neither procrastinates nor questions."

MIZPAH.

Answers to Puzzles of Dec. 4.

1—William H. Prescott.
2—Words forming double acrostic: Macao, alfet, catch, blade, Ethel, trial, Hezro; Primals, Macbeth; finals, Othello.
3—The gain will equal 37½. (See Chat.)
4—"Man is his own star; and that soul that can be honest is the only perfect man."
5—The first normal school was established in 1684 by La Salle.
6—James Russell Lowell wrote:
"Why should we ever weary of this life?
Our souls should widen ever, not contract;
Grow stronger and not harder in the strife,
Filling each moment with a noble act."

Chat.

Correct recitations were given today by A. P. W., Herman Culver, W. P. E. and E. D. G. Holden.

A. P. W., mistakes are never mentioned 'tis success that counts in the Column. Thank you for the Thanksgiving wish.

E. D. G. Holden, that signature of yours might easily "confound the world."

The Schoolmistress wishes to thank all the pupils who contributed to the Thanksgiving entertainment, and to assure those whose papers were not used that it was because of a lack of space, and that they will appear later on, in some one of the Household departments.

The solution sent by Metta to the problem answered today is this:

80% of the oil must be sold for 100% of the cost; 1% will bring 100% of the cost, and the whole barrel will be sold for 121% of the cost, the gain being therefore 21%.

AN INTERESTING STORY.

"The Strangest Man in America."

A quarter of a century ago no man occupied a greater share of public attention than did George Francis Train. It is true that his eccentricities, his pronounced opinions, and his dislike of people as a whole, challenged much adverse criticism, but the fact remained that he had been bold, yet sagacious in business so that he had amassed a great fortune; had traveled around the world many times; had organized great commercial ventures and speculations; had built railroads, and finally knew more great people in different parts of the world than any other one individual.

In these later years his name has been rarely heard, as the passing years have brought to him a desire for quiet. Recently he was asked to write his autobiography, with the result of a volume published under the title, My Life in Many States and in Foreign Lands. That this narrative was dictated in his seventy-fourth year and was completed in 35 hours, does not diminish interest in the marvelous story of one man's accomplishment.

He begun the tale of his life when he was four years old, living in New Orleans. The most vivid memory of that time is of the terrible visitation of yellow fever, when "near a whole city full" were swept away. His own family was stricken, one after the other, until only his father and himself remained. Finally his father sent him to his grandmother in the North, where he was educated and whence he early began his adventurous career.

It is easy to see that his was a daring spirit from the beginning. His brain was powerful in its activity, and he had that confidence in himself which always brings a greater or less measure of success. Difficulties did not appal him, for he thought always, "if it can be done by anyone I can do it."

He tells many interesting stories regarding well known people. Among other things is this about Sir John Franklin and his wife:

I had heard and read a great deal about Sir John and the lovely woman that was mourning his long absence, and I entered the silent house with a feeling that I was trespassing upon a great and unutterable grief. Imagine my astonishment I may say horror—to learn that Lady Franklin, or Lady Jane, as she was generally called, had for years lived at one end of the long house, while Sir John had lived at the other, and that, as the story went, they had not spoken to each other for years. She seemed certainly to have had the grace to assume a virtue she did not possess."

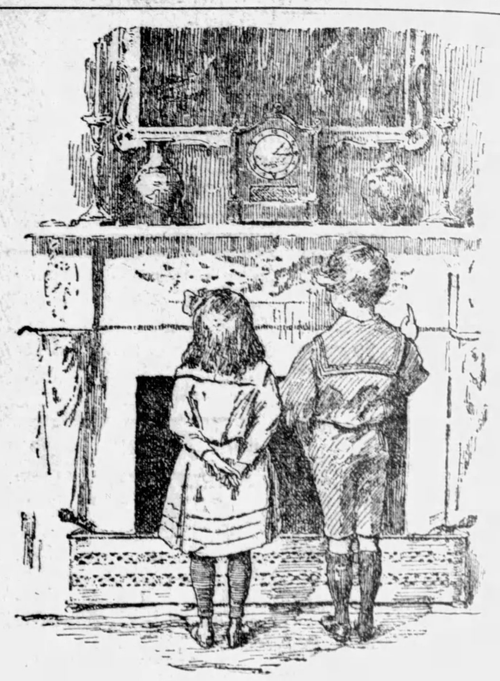
After this lively fashion is given the whole narrative of the most adventurous of lives, the like of which is seen rarely. No attempt is made to cover up peculiarities, of which there are many. His closing sentences are typical of his character. "I have lived fast. I have ever been an advocate of speed. I was born into a slow world, and I wished to oil the wheels and gear, so that the machine would run faster, and, withal, to better purposes."

A very good portrait of Mr. Train forms the frontispiece of the volume, which is dedicated, "To the children and to the children's children in this and in all lands who love and believe in me, because they know I love and believe in them."

D. Appleton and Company, New York, are the publishers.

HOW TO TELL THE TIME.

I've just learned how to tell the time,
My mother teached me to;
An' ef you think you'd like to learn,
I guess I might teach you;
At first, though, it's as hard as fun,
An' makes you twist an' turn,
You started from, an' see
How far the minute hand's away,
Like this—you're watchin' me?
An' when you've found the minute-hand
You multiply by five,
An' then you've got the time o'day.



You Stand Before the Clock, Just So, and Start Right at the Top From When the Hand Is Young. —Copyright, E. P. Dutton & Co.

An' mother says that they is folks,
Big folks' wat never learn.
You stand before the clock, just so,
An' start right at the top,
That's twelve o'clock, an' when you reach
The little hand you stop;
Now, that's the hour, but you've got
To watch what you're about,
Because the hardest part's to come,
To find the minutes out.
You go right back again to where
You started from, an' see
How far the minute hand's away,
Like this—you're watchin' me?
An' when you've found the minute-hand
You multiply by five,
An' then you've got the time o'day.

As sure as you're alive
They's folks, I know, wat says that they
Don't have to count that way,
That they can tell be just a glance,
At any time o' day,
But I don't b'lieve no fibs like that,
Because of that was true
My ma would know it, but she showed
Me like I'm showin' you.
—From William Wallace Whitelock's When the Heart Is Young

: OF ROYAL BIRTH :

AN ALLEGORY.

Concluded.

"Keep thy seat," said the other. 'I make no doubt that thou are he of whom I am in search. Thy name is Athol, son of Hans and Dorinda?"

"I am he," faltered the boy.

"I salute thee, Prince Athol,' said the stranger, gravely.

"Nay, sir, you mock me," cried Athol. "I am but a peasant."

"So hast thou deemed," replied the visitor; "and strange must be my news to thee Yet thou art, in very truth, son to the great king who dwells in yonder city."

"Can this be?" cried Athol.

"I cannot tell thee," pursued the noble—for such he was—"why thy father has left thee here, why even now he claims thee not. But this believe; ere many days have passed, he will send for thee and keep thee with him, and give thee thy state."

Athol was as if stunned, yet he knew he heard the truth.

"And, when that day comes"—he listened eagerly—"all that is strange now will be clear. Thou wilt see that he is wise, and that he loves thee. Prepare thyself, then, to be all that a prince should be. Thou must rule; canst thou obey? Thou must take thought of war and peace. Thou must have judgment in great matters. Upon thy wisdom will thousands depend. It is no easy thing to rule, and thy forefathers have ever ruled well. What sayest thou, Prince Athol? Dost thou feel thyself a prince? Art thou ready for life in a palace? Canst thou do what princes, even more than peasants, must ever do? Give up thine own will and thine own way for the will of thy people? The king will need thee soon for difficult and dangerous missions. Art thou ready for such high tasks?"

A wave of nobler ambition than any he had yet known thrilled through Athol's heart. He longed to do what that unknown father would approve. He had no thought now of triumphing over rivals, nor even of winning renown. "I am ready," he answered, "to go where the king may send me, and to do my best, even if I give my life in the doing it."

The noble smiled.

"There speaks thy father's son," he said. "Hear now his will. For the present he claims thee not; but, ere many moons have waxed and waned, he will send for thee. Come every day, at sunset, to this fountain. When a white bird, bathing in its waters, scatters drops on thy brow, come again to the fountain at midnight. Thou wilt find a servant waiting. He will give thee a prince's robe. Leave these poor garments by the fountain. Enter the chariot. It will bear thee to the city, where dwells the king, thy father. Till he send, he gives thee this charge: Let thy actions be princely as thy birth. Be gracious to these thy subjects. Farewell."

Athol was alone.

For the new few days he lived as in a dream. Then a great wave of pity for all less fortunate than he submerged every lingering wish to surpass them. He ceased to strive for the prize, to Heinrich's wondering satisfaction. He contested no more in the games, and all saw that that prize would be Carl's. But he had time to help the younger boys at their lessons; none but he carried little Eric to the river's edge. And Hans and Dorinda? Much they wondered at the change in him they deemed their son. His brow burned with shame to think that he, a prince, had suffered a woman, an old woman, to perform tasks so much beyond her power, so easily within the grasp of his fresh young strength; that an old man should have had to do, after days of weary toil, what at present it was his own clear duty to do. Oh, his acts had not been princely in the past! Let him make the best of his few remaining days among these simple people.

As the weeks passed on, a new beauty came to Athol's face. A new love for all around him, for his former rivals for the children he could help, for all who could aid or who could be benefited by his services, was responded to by an admiration and an affection his more brilliant days had never known. So keenly, indeed, did he pity the sufferings of those about him that his longings for the sight of the white bird seemed at times to fade away. He was content to wait, and, waiting, to serve. For what were the petty triumphs, the trivial pleasures of this obscure spot, to one whose true home was a palace? He could yield them all without a pang. His thoughts, his hopes, his desires were far away in the great city whose marble towers shone in the dim distance.

There came a glorious summer evening when the sun had dyed the world in crimson glory and the woods were vocal with the songs of birds. Athol sought the fountain. And the white bird came. He watched it circling round the Naiads and diving under the spray. He waited till the drops from its outspread wings touched his brow.

That night he said farewell in his heart to all that he had known. He performed—lingering, lovingly, the last tasks for those who had been father and mother to him. He kissed Eric's white brow. He engaged in a last playful contest with Carl. He grasped the hand of Heinrich and gave to him his most precious book. Then, as the darkness deepened over the sleeping earth, he stole again to the fountains edge and waited.

They found the poor discarded garments the next morning. There was much grieving for him in the little village where of late he had been so loved. But in time they came to know the truth. What they were slower to learn was that they, too, were the sons of the Great King. What they were slow to believe was that not a soul is born into this world who is not, as Athol was, of royal birth."—Christian Register.

Concluded from Fifth Page.

VENEZUELA IS PLEADING FOR PEACE

Bombardment of Puerto Cabello Followed by Burning.

London, Dec. 15.—An expression of a desire for a peaceful settlement of the difficulties has been received in London from the Venezuelan government.

The under foreign secretary, Lord Cranborne, denied in the house of commons today that the British commander was responsible for the sinking of the Venezuelan ships.

Caracas, Venezuela, Dec. 15.—Inaction reigns in government circles here. General Hernandez, "El Mocho," who has just been released from prison at

GEN. JOSE HERNANDEZ.

General Hernandez, popularly known as "El Mocho," has been released from prison by Castro and offered the command of the Venezuelan army. Castro's object in releasing Hernandez, whom he has considered his most dangerous enemy, is to secure the support of the Indians, who form two-thirds the population of Venezuela, and whom none but "El Mocho" can rally.

Maracaibo, is expected at Caracas tomorrow. His partisans are very active and further trouble is apprehended.

Minister Bowen, at the request of the Dutch minister, Dr. Van Leyden, who is sick at Curacoa, has taken charge of Dutch interests.

The leading merchants of La Guaira arrived here last night, abandoning the port, owing to fear that it would be shelled today.

At 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon four loud explosions alarmed the city of Puerto Cabello. On investigation it was found that the British marines had blown up the subterranean prison cells of Castle Libertador with dynamite. They also burned all the wooden buildings surrounding the castle and carried away everything that could be transported.

After the bombardment of the forts at Puerto Cabello and the landing of marines on the island where the castle is situated the forces of the powers acted just as though they were at home, causing great indignation among the Venezuelans. When everything had been destroyed the marines re-embarked.

The Venezuelan government warship Miranda escaped the vigilance of the German cruisers Falke and Panther, which were searching for her, and arrived at Maracaibo yesterday.

The Anglo-German ultimatum was delivered at Puerto Cabello at half-past four and the fortress was shelled at 5 o'clock. The ultimatum was as follows: "To the Controller of Customs at Puerto Cabello, Venezuela, Dec. 13, 1902:

"We have the honor to call your attention to the following facts:

"The British steamer Topaze, while discharging coal here recently, was confiscated and pillaged. Her officers and crew were subjected to great indignities and subsequently liberated and permitted to return to their vessel. Yesterday her captain was compelled to lower his flag. The American vice counsel has informed us that this was done by the populace without the intervention of the local authorities. We request you to send immediately to the British commodore complete satisfaction on the part of the government of Venezuela for the insult offered to the flag of his country and also a guarantee that similar proceedings shall not recur, and that the German and English residents at this port shall not be molested. If we do not receive communication of your answer by 5 o'clock this p. m. we shall proceed to demolish the forts and, if the fire is returned ,the custom house also. Consequently we urge on the official commanding this city to remove prisoners and troops from the fortress in order to avoid unnecessary loss of life, and to take steps to avoid that unauthorized persons return the fire.

"Neither of the governments of Great Britain and Germany desires to meddle with private individuals, and the seizure of the Venezuelan government ships is made only to enforce ordinary courtesy and to obtain satisfaction for the innumerable offences which remain unanswered for. We are your obedient servants,

"MONTGOMERIE.
"Commodore of the Charybdis and Commander of the British Squadron in Venezuelan Waters.

"SCHEDER.
"Commodore of the German Squadron in Venezuelan Waters."

The following is the Venezuelan answer to the Anglo-German ultimatum:

"The Commodores of the Charybdis and Vineta:

"We have the honor to reply to your message through a commission composed of the American, Italian and Dominican consuls. The authorities at this port did not countenance the lowering of the British flag on the steamship Topaze, which act was perpetrated only by the populace.

"On account of the events at La Guaira, imprisonments were made on superior orders, and those imprisoned were released subsequently on superior orders. The Germans and English here enjoy full guarantees."

This answer was delivered to the Italian consul at 5 o'clock in the afternoon and he was making signals when the bombardment began. A German resident and two servants at San Estoban, three miles from Puerto Cabello, were killed in the shelling of the fort.

Orders to Stop Aggression.

London, Dec. 15.—The Associated Press has reason to believe that orders will or have been sent to the British commander in Venezuelan waters to take no further aggresive action at present, pending a decision being arrived at on the proposal for arbitration.

This came in the form of a proposal through the United States government to submit the claims of British and Germany difference to arbitration, which Lord Lansdowne announced later in the day in the house of lords is now under consideration by the British government. Lord Lansdowne added:

"We are greatly indebted to the good offices of the United States minister at Caracas.

Repudiated Germany's Action.

The under secretary said his majesty's government had been informed that the German commodore found it necessary to sink two ships, but Great Britain was not responsible for this.

Mr. Schwann, advanced Liberal, then moved an adjournment of the house to discuss Venezuelan matters. The motion will be discussed at 7 o'clock this evening.

ITALY JOINS IN.

Rome Considers It a Break in Monroe Doctrine.

Caracas, Dec. 16.—The governor of Margarita island reports that British and German warships are off that island.

Minister Bowen yesterday politely refused to have a monster patriotic parade pass the United States legation.

Everyone here hopes that the arbitration proposed by Venezuela through Mr. Bowen and Washington will be granted.

When the combined fleets seized the Venezuelan ships at La Guaira the German commander delivered to the Venezuelan captains the following document:

"By order of my sovereign and at the command of the commodore of the German squadron in West Indian waters, I, the commander of the Panther, request you to lower your ship's flag immediately and leave your ship with your crew within ten minutes. This is not a measure of war on the part of Germany, but only with the object of making a provisional seizure of your ship in order to oblige the Venezuelan government to recognize our just demands. In case you disobey and wish to defend your ship I shall be obliged to prevent you from so doing by the discharge of arms.

"December tenth.

"ECKERMAN, Commander."

Sinking of the Ships.

Further details of the sinking of the Venezuelan ships have been obtained from an entry in the book of the Signalman of the fortress of La Guaira. It is as follows:

"Tuesday, Dec. 9, 1:30, Night.

"The adjutant called me to see if I knew that the steamer Retribution, of the English navy, was towing the steamers Crespo and Totuno, of the National navy, three or four miles north. I had heard four cannon shots and said the two steamers had disappeared and understood they had been sunk by the Vineta and Retribution. At the end of an hour the Retribution returned to the harbor alone. (Signed.)

"SIGNAL COMMANDER OF THE FORTRESS."

The fact that the Retribution returned to La Guaira alone two hours after leaving with the captured vessels was confirmed by English residents of La Guaira. Consequently she did not have time to conduct the Venezuelan ships to Curacoa or Trinidad.

Italy's Demands Made.

The Italian minister Rivas only handed to the Venezuelan government certain demands, which were not in the form of an ultimatum and which did not specify any limit of time for an answer. His note simply asked for payment of sums due to Italy and in case of payment being made to other countries it asked for the same treatment.

The government answered in the negative to the note of Minister Rivas, saying that tribunals exist in Venezuela to judge any claims arising from the revolutions.

The Associated Press correspondent is informed that the Italian minister has cabled to Rome for futher instructions. The correspondent called at the Italian legation and saw Minister Rivas, his wife and two daughters with regard to the report that they had embarked on the Giovanni Balusan. They laughed and said: "We have never left the city of Caracas and much less embarked on the Italian cruiser at La Guaira."

There is no excitement among the people here against Italians because as yet no Italian naval demonstration has taken place.

No Attempt at Arbitration.

London, Dec. 16.—News has been received in London that all the employes of the La Guaira-Caracas and the Puerto Cabello-Valencia railroads are safe.

Telegrams received here from Berlin confirm the statement that has been arranged for Italy to join the blockade and say that the German government will ask the consent of the bundesrath to a proposal to make the Venezuelan blockade more stringent.

Replying to a question in the house of commons today Under Foreign Secretary Cranborne said no attempt had been made by Great Britain to refer the dispute with Venezuela to arbitration.

Formal Decree of Blockade.

Port of Spain, Dec. 16.—From an apparently reliable source it is reported here that a decree ordering the blockade of Venezuelan ports will be issued Tuesday.

The British torpedo-boat destroyer Quail is reported to be patrolling the Orinoco river.

"First Break in Monroe Doctrine."

Rome, Dec. 16.—Italian participation in the Anglo-German action against Venezuela produces an effect here, not anti-American, but one of self-satisfaction and pride at taking a part in what is considered the first break in the Monroe doctrine. Parliament and the public press, without distinction of party, which is very strange in Italy, approve the action of the minister of foreign affairs.

Germany Will Not Arbitrate.

Berlin, Dec. 16.—The German government has not yet replied to President Castro's offer of arbitration, being still in correspondence with the British government on the subject. It is intimated that Germany's reply is not likely to be ready for some days. The opinion in the cabinet appears to be that President Castro's proposals are merely a move in a game designated to see what Germany and Great Britain are now willing to do and as a test also of American public feeling. The prevailing idea here at present is that it is too late to arbitrate and that the acceptance of the offer to do so would place Germany in the position of having put her hand to the plow and as looking backward. The government's concern at the present moment is to guide the application of force so as to avoid what could be taken internationally as a declaration of war, resulting in the recognization of Venezuela as a belligerent.

The conduct of the United States is regarded in diplomatic opinion here as being strong and dignified, and the State department's handling of the affair is looked upon as establishing Europe's recognition of the Monroe doctrine, because every step of Germany and Great Britain was made after taking into account what the United States thought of it. At the same time it is claimed that events in Venezuela are saving the United States many future complications by letting the Latin republics understand that the United States will not protect them from the effects of financial delinquency and internal disorder.

Will Not Seize Territory.

London, Dec. 16.—Replying to a question in the house of lords today Lord Lansdowne, the foreign secretary, said that if the seizure of the Venezuelan gunbots did not produce the desired effect further coercive measures would be employed. The matter had been considered in consultation with Germany and it had been decided to resort to a blockade of the ports. It was not intended to land a British force and still less to occupy Venezuelan territory.

Italy Admitted by Allies.

Berlin, Dec. 16.—The foreign office has informed the Associated Press that Italy will participate in the blockade by agreement with the allies and that a portion of the coast will be assigned to the Italian ships. The proceedings against Venezuela thus become in every respect tripartite.

Italian Claims Are Large.

Rome, Dec. 16.—The claims of Italy on Venezuela, referred to by Foreign Minister Prinetti in the chamber of deputies here yesterday, comprises losses sustained by Italians during the recent revolutions. Most of the 7,681 Italian residents of Venezuela have been heavy losers. The Pozzi farm on Elba island is the greatest sufferer. All its property was sacked. Other important losers are an engineer named Martini and Deputy Fagi, controller of the Maricual coal mines, which were invaded by the Venezuelan troops, who destroyed everything and obliged the Italian miners to flee from the country. All the marble works in Venezuela, besides other industries, were in the hands of Italians, hence the aggregate of the Italian claims for damages is large.

Hay Again Urges Arbitration.

The Italian ambassador today called at the state department and advised Secretary Hay that Italy had joined the allies in the operations against Venezuela. He requested that Mr. Bowen assume charge of the Italian interests in Venezuela and the secretary granted this request, subject to the approval of Venezuela. Italy enters the combination on the same plane as to abstention from territorial seizures as Germany and Great Britain.

Failing to hear from Europe as to Mr. Bowen's proposal to arbitrate the Venezuelan troubles, Secretary Hay today addressed cablegrams to the United States ambassadors at London, Berlin and Rome, instructing them to call the matter again to the attention of the governments to which they are accredited, with a view of securing an early expression of opinion from them.

RHEUMATISM
Cured by Magic Foot Drafts
FREE on Approval—TRY THEM.

Don't take medicine—most medicine isn't fit to take—but let us send you ON APPROVAL, without a cent in advance, a pair of Drafts to be worn on the soles of your feet. If they help you THEN send us one dollar. If they don't, send us nothing. They cure nine out of ten cases—on an average—probably they'll cure you. You certainly ought not to hesitate to risk a stamp or a postal when we are willing to risk the drafts. 50,000 persons wore Magic Foot Drafts last year, and we are still sending them on approval to every sufferer we can hear of.

The drafts cure rheumatism in every part of the system by drawing out and absorbing the poisonous acids through the tender soles of the feet. They act as a gentle counter-irritant also, stimulating the entire system. Don't suffer but send to the Magic Foot Draft Co., W. B. 18 Oliver Bldg., Jackson, Mich., for a pair of Magic Foot Drafts as soon as the mails will bring them. They will cure you to stay cured. Ask for our booklet on rheumatism, which goes with every pair—free.

Weak Men Cured Free
Send Name and Address To-Day. You Can Have It Free and Be Strong and Vigorous for Life.

INSURES LOVE AND A HAPPY HOME.

How any man may quickly cure himself after years of suffering from sexual weakness, night losses, varicocele, etc., and enlarge small, weak organs to full size and

Health, Strength and Vigor For Men.

vigor. Simply send your name and address to Dr. Knapp Medical Co., 862 Hull Bldg., Detroit, Mich., and they will gladly send you the free receipt with full directions so that any man may easily cure himself at home. This is certainly a most generous offer, and the following extracts taken from their daily mail, show what men think of their generosity.

"Dear Sirs:—Please accept my sincere thanks for yours of recent date. I have given your treatment a thorough test and the benefit has been extraordinary. It has completely braced me up. I am just as vigorous as when a boy, and you cannot realize how happy I am."

"Dear Sirs:—Your method worked beautifully. Results were exactly what I needed. Strength and vigor have completely returned, and enlargement is entirely satisfactory."

"Dear Sirs:—Yours was received and I had no trouble in making use of the remedy as directed, and can truthfully say it is a boon to weak men. I am greatly improved in size, strength and vigor."

All correspondence is strictly confidential, mailed in plain, sealed envelope. The book is free for the asking, and they want every man to have it.

NEW LORD MAYOR OF LONDON AND HIS WIFE

London, Dec. 12.—Sir Marcus and Lady Samuel, the new lord mayor and lady mayoress of London, have promised to give some brilliant social functions at the Mansion house. Sir Marcus is still under 50, and his wife, Londoners believe, makes an ideal hostess of the Mansion house.

A TALK ON CUBA.

Gen. Fitzhugh Lee's Address in New York City.

New York, Dec. 13.—Gen. Fitzhugh Lee addressed the members of the Patria Club last night on "The United States and Cuba." He said in part:

"Cuba was never so well governed by Spain as she is governed today. Congress wearied of the wars in Cuba and passed resolutions recognizing the right of belligerency of the revolutionists. Then came the war.

"I want to say that I reported to President Cleveland the exact condition of affairs that existed there. I reported the rebellion with all its brutalities and horrors, and told him that it would continue for several generations if not brought to a speedy end. Mr. Cleveland gave no attention to my reports, and it was not until that great man now sleeping his last sleep in Canton, O., took charge of affairs in Washington that these atrocious conditions were brought to an end.

"Cuba is well worthy of the attention of the American people. It is the richest spot on God's green earth. No country can ever rival Cuba in its products. It has been waiting for half a century for American energy and enterprise. If we had not sacrificed wisdom for sentiment we would own Cuba today. When we did have Cuba we should have held on to it, but some of the people wanted to show the world that they were acting for humanity's sake and not for the possession of territory.

"I want to say here and for all time," he continued, "that General Blanco and his officers had no more to do with the blowing up of the Maine than had the people of New York City. It is my belief that some of the young officers left in the arsenal by General Weyler blew up the Maine. It was they, I am sure, who planted the mine that sent the Maine to its destruction."

In conclusion General Lee advocated an increase of the navy owing to the growing interests of the United States and because "in view of recent events we may be in deep water before we know it."

THE MAYOR SUSPENDED.

Havana, Dec. 10.—Emilio Nunez, civil governor of Havana, has suspended the mayor of Havana, Senor O'Farrill, pending investigation by the court of a charge of usurpation of power, which has been brought against him. This charge is an outgrowth of the recent strike in which the mayor figured prominently.

The specific charge against Senor O'Farrill is that he ordered persons arrested during the strike to be kept at the police station instead of placing them at the disposal of the judges, his object in so doing being to shield the prisoners.

Councilman Guevara has been arrested on a charge of sedition in inciting a crowd during the strike. He has been placed in jail without bail. A member of the Central Labor committee was also arrested and it is rumored that others will be apprehended.

The working classes of the city are protesting strongly against these arrests on the ground that the Cuban veterans promised that if the strike was called off there would be no further apprehensions.

It is generally believed that the authorities are stirring up the feelings of the laborers unnecessarily by conducting these prosecutions at this late day. Several secret meetings of workmen were held last night. The policemen on duty in the outlying wards of Havana have been summoned into the city.

PHILIPPINE PIRATES.

Victoria, B. C., Dec. 10.—The steamer Shawmut, from Manila, brought news of piracy in the Philippines, the desperadoes being led by an American. The brig Maricia, bound from Cataman, Tayabas province, for Manila, had been up the coast, and was becalmed off Cavite bay. She had as passengers five Chinese merchants who were on their way to Manila to purchase goods. During the night a sloop came alongside and six men climbed over the rail and immediately overpowered the Chinese crew, binding all hands with ropes. One of these men was an American dressed in a garb of an inspector of constabulary. Two of his followers also wore constabulary uniforms and carried revolvers, as did the American. The remaining three Filipinos were armed with bolos. Upon the pirates reaching the deck of the Maricia, the leader claimed he was a board of health inspector, and intended to search the vessel for arms and ammunition. After the crew had been overpowered, the Chinese were brought forth and the point of drawn revolvers were made to give over their money, about $17,000. The pirates embarked in their boat again, and heading towards Cavite, threatened to kill all hands on the brig if they did not keep quiet. When the vessel arrived at Manila, the customs officers were informed, but no clew was found to the robbers.

Shot by His Own Men.

Manila, Dec. 12.—Reports have been received by the military authorities to the effect that Constabulary Inspector Hendry, who was badly wounded November 25 on the Island of Samar, supposedly by Ladrones during an engagement, was in reality shot by one of his own men after the action began. The crime was committed by a constabulary private, who shot Hendryx from behind. All the members of the inspector's command then fled.

Temperance Worker Dead.

Philadelphia, Dec. 15. — Benjamin F. Dennisson, treasurer of the American Baptist Publication society, died at his residence in this city today. Mr. Dennisson was 67 years of age and since early manhood had been associated with religious and temperance movements. He was at one time grand worthy patriarch of America and past grand worthy patriarch of the United States of the grand division of the Sons of Temperance.

WORK OF CONGRESS,

Both Houses Pushing Things Right Along.

December 9.—The senate considered the bill to amend the militia laws of the United States. An amendment offered by Mr. Cockrell (Mo) was adopted designed to prevent future controversies between the states and the United States as to when a man became a United States soldier. The bill then went over until Thursday. Mr. Lodge then called up the immigration bill and explained that an amendment yesterday changing the designation of incomers from "passengers" to "alien immigrants" rendered it necessary to strike from the bill the exemption applying to the payment of the head tax to citizens of the Dominion of Canada, the republics of Cuba and Mexico, or a bona fide resident of the dominion or republics, and an amendment to that effect was agreed to. An amendment by Mr. McCumber (N. D.) was adopted including professional beggars as among those excluded from admission to the United States. On motion of Mr. McComas the section of the bill relating to the exclusion of anarchists was amended so as to make it specifically provide for the exclusion of "anarchists who advocate the destruction of the government of the United States or of all governments by violence." While the debate on this motion was in progress, Mr. Hoar remarked that there are some governments whose destruction by violence he would accomplish if he could. An amendment offered by Mr. Bailey (Texas) was adopted providing that skilled labor may be imported if labor of like kind cannot be found in this country. At the instance of Mr. Penrose the senate agreed to a substitute for the 21st section of the bill extending to two years the time for the deportation of aliens who become a public charge. The section as amended specifies lunacy, idiocy and epilepsy, and says that aliens afflicted with either trouble shall be presumed to have been so affected prior to landing in the United States and shall be deported at the expense of the transportation companies bringing them in. There was considerable discussion of an amendment offered by Mr. Burton (Kan.) to admit Chinese laborers to Hawaii. It met with considerable opposition and finally was laid on the table. The provision in the bill prohibiting the sale of liquor in the Capital building caused some criticism of the house for putting it in the bill, but a motion to strike out the provision was defeated.

In the house, after four hours' debate, the London dock charge bill was killed by striking out the enacting clause by a vote of 158 to 120. The senate bill to regulate the duties and fix the compensation of customs inspectors at the ports of New York was passed ,as was a bill to provide additional districts in the Indian Territory where legal instruments can be filed. Mr. Fleming (N. Y.), chairman of the committee on ways and means, reported back the resolution for the distribution of the President's message and gave notice that he would call it up tomorrow. He also called up the resolution which provides for a holiday adjournment from December 20, 1902, to January 5, 1903. And it was adopted without division. Mr. Sherman (N. Y.) reported the Indian appropriation bill.

December 10.—Almost the entire session of the Senate was devoted to discussion of the omnibus statehood bill, but no action was taken. A bill to refund internal revenue taxes paid by owners of private dies was passed, as was the House bill to relieve the conditions growing out of the recent duty on tea.

The House immediately after convening went into committee of the whole and passed a bill designed to relieve the tea importers from the effect of the recent decision of the circuit court in New York imposing the 10-cent war duty on tea imported in bond prior to the time when tea is restored to the free list, January 1, 1903. Another bill to refund the duties collected on merchandise from Porto Rico and the Philippines during the period between the ratification of the treaty of Paris and the congressional revenue acts for those islands, also was passed. The pure food bill was made a continuing order, not to interfere with appropriation bills, until it is disposed of.

The House then entered upon the consideration of the resolution for the distribution of the President's message. This course was pursued to permit Mr. Grow (Pa., the venerable ex-speaker, to make probably his last public speech. He discussed principally the relations of labor and capital in the United States. The resolution was adopted. Several minor bills were passed by unanimous consent; one of these bills was to confirm title of Nellie Ett Heen, the Caucasian wife of a Chinaman, to a homestead entry in South Dakota. Heen made entry in 1895 to 160 acres, being in ignorance of the law which prevented him from acquiring citizenship. Subsequently he died. His wife carried out the provisions of the homestead law, and the bill confirms her title.

December 11.—The senate passed, with several amendments, the bill fixing the compensation of the anthracite coal strike commission, and it now goes to conference. The sentiment of the senate was strongly in favor of allowing the members of the commission who are now in the civil or military service of the government a lump sum for their services, and after considerable debate $4,000 was settled upon as the proper amount, thus taking the matter out of the hands of the president, as the bill originally provided. Other amendments adopted fix the expenses of the commissioners and the assistant reporters at $10 a day instead of $15 and leave to the commission the question of amount of salary of the assistant reporters and employes. The name of the commission was changed to "anthracite coal strike arbitration." An amendment offered by Mr. Daniel of Virginia, intended to prohibit officers in the civil or military branches of the government from serving on commissions or performing duties other than called for by law, provoked a lengthy discussion and in response to the appeals of Mr. Allison and Mr. Hoar finally was withdrawn. At 2 o'clock the statehood bill came up and there was a brisk exchange between Mr. Quay, who favors the omnibus bill, and senators who oppose it, regarding its consideration. Mr. Quay and Mr. Bate said they were ready to vote. Mr. Beveridge, Mr. Lodge, Mr. Hale and Mr. Hoar and others protested against pressing the bill so soon after it was reported and it went over until Monday. A bill was passed allowing consuls general, consuls and commercial agents, who are not allowed to trade, actual expenses of office rent, not exceeding $1,800 per annum; also a bill refunding certain tonnage taxes on the steamers Santiago de Cuba, Santiago Cienfuegos and Olinda at the port of New York.

The House devoted practically the whole day to discussion of a resolution to limit to forty days the period of taking testimony in the Wagoner-Butler contested election case from the twelfth Missouri district and finally adopted a resolution to that effect by a party vote—155 to 118. The purpose of the resolution is to permit the House to pass on the case at this session. Under the regular method of procedure several months are given to the preparation of a contested election case. Mr. Butler, the sitting member, was unseated at the last session on the ground of fraud and again returned at the last election to fill the vacancy. He had over 6,000 plurality on the face of the present returns, but the returns are contested. The House agreed to hold a session Sunday, Jan. 25, for the purpose of paying tribute to the memories of the late Representatives Russell of Connecticut, and Sheppard and De Graffenreid of Texas. Mr. Wadsworth (N. Y.) reported from the committee on agriculture a bill to appropriate $1,000,000 to eradicate the foot and mouth disease among the live stock in New England and gave notice that he would call it up tomorrow. The resignation of Mr. Jenkins (Wis.) from membership on the committee on irrigation, Mr. Hill (Conn.) from the committee on expositions and Mr. Powers (Mass.) from the committee on elections No. 2 were laid before the House and the following committee assignments were announced: District of Columbia, Mr. Powers (Mass.); coinage, weights and measures, Mr. Brandegee (Conn.); on expositions, Mr. Gardner (Mass.); elections committee No. 2, Mr. Dwight (N. Y.); expenditures in the War Department, Mr. Brandegee; irrigation and arid lands, Mr. Dwight and Mr. Brandegee, and on census, Mr. Gardner. The following members were appointed to compose the committee to attend during the coming recess: Messrs. Hildebrand (Ohio), Hughes (W. Va.), and Bartlett (Ga.).

December 12.—The Senate was not in session. The House devoted the day to consideration of private pension bills. The calendar was cleared. 173 bills being passed. None of them was of especial interest. One bill, for the benefit of a soldier who died after the bill was placed on the calendar, was on the table. The bill to give the Secretary of Agriculture power to make regulations relative to the disease of cattle and other animals was made a special order for next Tuesday, with the understanding that the sections carrying the appropriation of $1,000,000 be stricken out. Mr. Cannon said that the appropriation was now being considered by the appropriations committee. The legislative, executive and judicial bill was reported and Mr. Bingham (Pa.) gave notice that he would call it up tomorrow. An order was entered for a session Sunday Feb. 1, 1903, to pay tribute to the memory of Senator McMillan of Michigan.

December 12—The senate was not in session.

At the opening of the session of the house a resolution was adopted providing for a session on Sunday, Feb. 8, for paying tribute to the memory of Senator Sewell, of New Jersey. Without preliminary business, the house went into committee of the whole and entered upon the consideration of the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill. General debate was limited to ten minutes. This was largely consumed by Mr. Bingham (Pa.), in charge of the measure, in a general explanation of its provisions. The number of additional salaries created by the bill, he said, was 266. The bill was then read under the five-minute rule for amendment, Mr. Maddox (Ga.) and Mr. Clark (Mo.) called attention to the increases in the bill, and made a general protest against what they alleged was the practice of the appropriations committee of reporting an appropriation one day and calling it up the next day before members had an opportunity to study and examine it. Mr. Bingham, in reply, said that the report on the bill showed in detail every change in appropriations made.

December 15.—The Senate discussed the bill to promote the efficiency of the militia and kept the omnibus statehood bill. After agreeing to the concurrent resolution of the House for an adjournment from Dec. 20 to Jan. 5, Mr. Proctor called up the militia bill. An amendment by Mr. Pettus striking from the bill section 24, having particular reference to the reserve force of trained men, provoked some discussion, Mr. Pettus raising the point that the section if enacted into law would be an infringment of the constitutional authority of the states and put the control of the militia of the several states into the hands of the general government. The bill was laid aside for the omnibus statehood bill. Senator Dillingham of Vermont, who is opposed to the bill, occupying the time of the Senate for the remainder of the day in rehearsing the testimony taken by the sub-committee on territories during its tour of investigation in Arizona, New Mexico and Oklahoma. A message from the President was laid before the Senate, recommending the payment of indemnity to heirs of Italians killed in the southern states.

The House passed the Senate bill for a union railroad station in this city to cost $4,000,000, to be situated north of the present site of the Baltimore & Ohio depot at Delaware and Massachusetts avenues. The Pennsylvania is to remove its tracks from the Mall and reach the site of the proposed station through a tunnel to run between the capitol and library buildings. The government is to pay the Pennsylvania railroad $1,500,000 and the Baltimore & Ohio $500,000. The House also passed an urgent deficiency bill, which carried among other items an appropriation of $500,000 for eradicating the foot and mouth disease in New England. A bill was passed to provide for the allotment in severalty of the lands of the New York Indians. The bill provided that prior to the allotment the claim of the Ogden Land company should be decided in the courts and if found good it should be purchased for the benefit of the Indians for a sum not exceeding $200,000.

RECIPROCITY CONVENTION.

Detroit, Dec. 12.—The delegates to the National Reciprocity convention yesterday afternoon adopted resolutions, listened to a witty and at the same time forceful address on reciprocity by ex-Governor John Lind of Minnesota, heard the report of the finance committee and adjourned sine die.

The resolutions call attention to the reciprocity treaties negotiated by ex-Minister Kasson, including the very important treaty with France and request that these treaties be ratified and also that a reciprocity treaty with Cuba be speedily negotiated and ratified.

"Resolved, That it is the sense of this convention that the government of the United States should take immediate steps to secure closer and more advantageous trade relations with Canada; and that reciprocal relations, beneficial to both countries, should preferably follow the general lines of the removal by both countries of the duties on natural products of each and such mutual extensions of the free list and reductions and changes of the duties on the manufactured products of both as will give to each as low a rate of duties as is given to any other country. Accordingly, we earnestly urge upon congress that action to this end be taken at once, either by reconvening the joint high commission for the sole purpose of negotiating a reciprocity treaty with Canada, or by adopting such other method as to congress may seem best."

THE VALUE OF CHARCOAL.

Few People Know How Useful it Is In Preserving Health and Beauty.

Nearly everybody knows that charcoal is the safest and most efficient disinfectant and purifier in nature, but few realize its value when taken into the human system for the same cleansing purpose.

Charcoal is a remedy that the more you take of it the better; it is not a drug at all, but simply absorbs the gases and impurities always present in the stomach and intestines and carries them out of the system.

Charcoal sweetens the breath after smoking, drinking or after eating onions and other odorous vegetables.

Charcoal effectually clears and improves the complexion, it whitens the teeth and further acts as a natural and eminently safe cathartic.

It absorbs the injurious gases which collect in the stomach and bowels; it disinfects the mouth and throat from the poison of catarrh.

All druggists sell charcoal in one form or another, but probably the best charcoal and the most for the money is in Stuart's Absorbent Lozenges; they are composed of the finest powdered Willow charcoal and other harmless antiseptics in tablet form or rather in the form of large, pleasant tasting lozenges, the charcoal being mixed with honey.

Regular use of these lozenges will soon tell in a much improved condition of the general health, better complexion, sweeter breath and purer blood, and the beauty of it is, that no possible harm can result from their continued use, but on the contrary, great benefit.

A Buffalo physician, in speaking of the benefits of charcoal, says: "I advise Stuart's Absorbent Lozenges to all patients suffering from gas in stomach and bowels, and to clear the complexion and purify the breath, mouth and throat; I also believe the liver is greatly benefited by the daily use of them; they cost but twenty-five cents a box at drug stores, and although in some sense a patent preparation, yet I believe I get more and better charcoal in Stuart's Absorbent Lozenges than in any of the ordinary charcoal tablets."

KING OF PORTUGAL WANTED TO ABDICATE

London, Dec. 15.—The King and Queen of Portugal have had their family differences exploited recently, and the recent visit of the king to European courts was made, it is now rumored, in order to take advice on the subject of making his consort regent in perpetuity for the kingdom; in other words, virtually to abdicate. It is understood that his idea was not encouraged.

PRESIDENT BAER

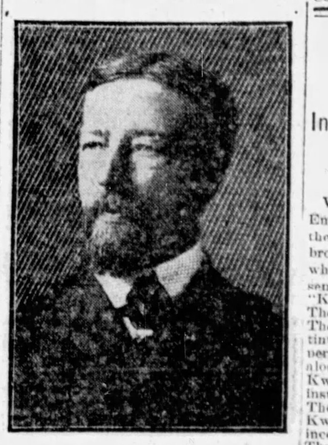
The Chief Speaker at the Pennsylvania Society's Banquet.

New York, Dec. 13.—Four hundred and sixty members and guests of the Pennsylvania society were present at the fourth annual dinner of the society given at the Waldorf-Astoria last night. The souvenirs consisted of miniature coal buckets filled with anthracite coal.

President George F. Baer, of the Reading Railroad, spoke on "Pennsylvania Theories of Government." He declared that "the chief theory of Pennsylvania government was liberty directly applied to the individual in his right to work unhampered by others.

"Pennsylvania's history is a part of the history of the whole nation," said Mr. Baer. "Independence was always in Pennsylvania."

Mr. Baer referred to the first constitutional convention held in Pennsylvania



GEORGE F. BAER.

in 1776, and followed, by reading the preamble of the Declaration of Independence, emphasizing the passages which declared the equality of man and his right to protection by the government. He dwelt at length on the enforcement of guaranteed rights and said the protection and encouragement given individual energy had developed the great natural resources of Pennsylvania. "Another principle which the people of the state have ever safeguarded," said Mr. Baer, "is the explicit right of regulating the internal policies of the state. Whether we know it or not, there is a day when the grand old idea of autonomy which has ever been held in this country may be taken from us."

Mr. Baer said that recently there had been expressions of desire in certain parts of the country on the part of certain people to undertake the power of regulating the affairs of Pennsylvania. "But I am glad to say," he continued, "their efforts will be in vain. There is a constitutional limitation which, if it is not respected by the masses, will be protected. There is a tribunal, the great, true, unbiased tribunal, the supreme court of the United States, which will protect the citizens and the state of Pennsylvania in their sovereignty during the cry for the seizure of lands within the state. That great tribunal will protect the rights of the citizens of Pennsylvania guaranteed in the constitution. And if, in all this excitement of the people, if, in their unsettled state, it should be deemed necessary to amend the constitution to gain ends which its present limitations forbid, then the wise provisions of that same constitution will make the process of amendment so slow that the people will be given time to think and meditate. There will be no day in which the constitution will be amended by men who do not understand the fundamental principles of free government."

Among others who spoke, besides Bishop Potter, were the Right Rev. Alexander Mackey-Smith, bishop coadjutor of the diocese of Pennsylvania, and John Patton, of Grand Rapids, ex-United States senator from Michigan.

A CHRISTIAN ACT.

Omaha, Dec. 10.—Passengers on a Walnut Hill car the other afternoon were astonished and yet could not but express admiration at the conduct of Mrs. Harry Cartan, formerly Miss Sadie Nash, daughter of E. W. Nash, millionaire and head of the smelter trust. A wee 2-year-old destitute child sat shivering in a corner of the cold car, devoid of heat, because of the scarcity of coal. Her benumbed hands, bare feet and shuddering form caught Mrs. Cartan's attention.

Impulsive in nature, as she is gifted in mind, and beautiful in form and feature, Mrs. Cartan arose, and, as the passengers gazed askance at her, hastily divested herself of her silk skirt. Several started forward, apparently intending to restrain what they thought the insane action of a woman suddenly demented.

But Mrs. Cartan's purpose was quickly seen and none attempted to interfere. The skirt freed from her person, she threw it prettily and coolly about the mite of a form and sat down, folding the child in her arms. When she left the car in the business district she took the child with her, probably to extend her further bounty.

PISO'S CURE FOR
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION

For Singers and Speakers
The New Remedy For Catarrh Is Very Valuable.

A Grand Rapids gentleman who represents a prominent manufacturing concern and travels through central and southern Michigan, relates the following regarding the new catarrh cure. He says:

"After suffering from catarrh of the head, throat and stomach for several years, I heard of Stuart's Catarrh Tablets quite accidentally, and, like everything else, I immediately bought a package and was decidedly surprised at the immediate relief it afforded me and still more to find a complete cure after several weeks' use.

"I have a little son who sings in a boys' choir in one of our prominent churches, and he is greatly troubled with hoarseness and throat weakness, and on my return home from a trip I gave him a few of the tablets one Sunday morning when he had complained of hoarseness. He was delighted with their effect, removing all huskiness in a few minutes and making the voice clear and strong.

"As the tablets are very pleasant to the taste, I had no difficulty in persuading him to use them regularly.

"Our family physician told us they were an antiseptic preparation of undoubted merit and that he himself had no hesitation in using and recommending Stuart's Catarrh Tablets for any form of catarrh.

"I have since met many public speakers and professional singers who used them constantly. A prominent Detroit lawyer told me that Stuart's Catarrh Tablets kept his throat in fine shape during the most trying weather, and that he had long since discarded the use of cheap lozenges and troches on the advice of his physician that they contained so much tolu, potash and opium as to render their use a danger to health."

Stuart's Catarrh Tablets are large, pleasant tasting lozenges composed of catarrhal antiseptics, like Red Gum, Blood Root, etc., and sold by druggists everywhere at 50 cents for full treatment.

They act upon the blood and mucous membrane and their composition and remarkable success has won the approval of physicians, as well as thousands of sufferers from nasal catarrh, throat troubles and catarrh of stomach.

A little book on treatment of catarrh mailed free by addressing F. A. Stuart Co., Marshall, Mich.

TROUBLE IN CHINA.

Insurrection Has Broken Out in Chi Li Province.

Victoria, B. C., Dec 11—The steamer Empress of India has brought news to the effect that the insurrection has broken out in the southwest of Chi Li, where a large number of rebels have assembled, carrying banners inscribed, "Kill the officials and save the hope." The troops have been sent against them. The boxer movement in Sze Chun continues, but both the insurgent and imperial forces lately have been holding aloof from each other. Reports from Kwang Si indicate a recrudescence of insurrectionary trouble in that province. The rebels are said to have attacked Kwei Chou. The famine in this province is causing many to join the revolt. The Kwang Si rebels who have crossed into Kwang Tung captured and looted the city of Fen Chuen, killing many of its people, but when two battalions of troops were sent by the taotai of Chao Ching Fu they fled, abandoning their loot.

Piracy in increasing on the West river. During the drouth, which destroyed the rice crops near Canton, the benevolent associations of that city, aided by the Chinese government and subscriptions from Chinese

TRIBUTE TO HARLAN.

Banquet to Celebrate His Quarter Century Upon the Bench.

Washington, Dec. 10.—A notable tribute was paid Justice Harlan of the United States supreme court last night, when he was tendered a banquet in consideration of 25 years' service upon the bench. President Roosevelt attended, and distinguished lawyers and jurists from all sections collected to help honor the justice. President Roosevelt spoke as follows:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen: It is a peculiar privilege to be here tonight as one of those gathered to do homage to a career which has honored America. It is difficult to say certain of the truths which must need be said without being guilty of truisms in saying them. It is not an idle boast of this country when we speak of the court upon which Mr. Justice Harlan sits as the most illustrious and important in all the civilized world. It is not merely our own people who say that—it is the verdict of other nations as well.

Mr. Justice Harlan has served for a quarter of a century on that court. During that time he has exercised an influence over the judicial statesmanship of the court of a kind such as is possible only under our own form of government. For the judges of the supreme court of the land must be not only great jurists, but they must be great constructive statesmen, and the truth of what I say is illustrated by every study of American statesmanship, for in not one serious study of American political life will it be possible to omit the immense part played by the supreme court in the creation, not merely the modification of the great policies through and by means of which the country has moved on to her present position.

Thrice fortunate is the court when it has as one of its members a man who has played a great part in other spheres of our complete life. Mr. Justice Harlan came from Kentucky, a state in which the patriotism of the people was put to so peculiarly severe a test in the civil war. In the states of the farther north it was easy for the man to make up his mind on which side he would unsheath his sword. In the states of the farther south it was equally easy. In Kentucky the task was a difficult one.

"I remember, Mr. Justice, being told by an American, who was a stanch friend of yours, and one of the greatest lawyers and most patriotic citizens whom this country had—John Mason Brown—that he came back from a trip from the west as a young man of the age at the outbreak of the civil war, just after Sumter had been fired upon, and his mother brought down to him the sword that his father had carried in the Mexican war, and said to him: "My son, this is the sword your father carried. I hope you will draw it on the side that defends the flag for which your father fought, but for one side or the other draw it you must."

In an audience in any state of the Union, take it as far north as you wish, I can appeal with confidence to the people I address when I say that the homage we pay to the men who proved the truth of their endeavor as they battled in the blue uniform is the homage we pay to the men who, with equal sincerity, with equal devotion to the right as it was given them to see the right, wore the gray. And none pay that tribute of regard so frankly as those who themselves wore the blue in battle.

And having said that I am sure that none of my friends who fought in the confederate service will misunderstand me, or will grudge what I am about to say, when I say that the greatest debt owed by this country to any set of men is owed by it to those men of the so-called border states, the men who in statesmanship followed Clay and the Crittendens and the Blairs, the men who, as soldiers, fought on the same side with Thomas and with Farragut, the men who were for the Union without regard to whether their immediate associates were for it or not.

In New York, in Massachusetts, in Illinois, in Iowa, the men who stood for the Union went with the stream. In parts of Kentucky, of Virginia, of Missouri, they stemmed the torrent. And, gentlemen, I am half a southerner myself. Two of my uncles fought in the confederate navy. One of them served under the father-in-law of Vice Governor Luke Wright, of the Philippine Islands.

And so I think I have the right to say that, knowing the southern people as I do, would heartily advocate fighting twice as hard as you fought from '61 to '65 for the privilege of staying in the same Union with them.

The man to be a great statesman on the bench of the supreme court must have many qualities, and fortunate are we that this evening we can point to Justice Harlan as embodying them. A good citizen must be a good citizen in peace and in war. He must have the decent and orderly virtues, and he must have the essential manliness for the lack of which no good intention can atone.

It will be a good thing for the nation if ever we grow as a nation to submit to the suppression of efficiency and morality. If we ever grow to accept the belief that we are to have two camps, in one of which will be grouped the men who mean well but who do not do things, and in the other men who do things but who do not mean well.

The art of successful self-government is not an easy art for people or for individuals. It comes to our people here as the inheritance of ages of effort. It can be thrown away; it can be unlearned very easily, and it will surely be unlearned if we forget the vital need not merely of preaching, but of practicing both sets of virtues—if we forget the vital need of having the average citizen not only a good man but a man. (Applause.)

It is a fine thing to have on the supreme court a man who dared venture all for the great prize of death in battle when the country called for him, and then the man who after the war was closed did not content himself with living an ignoble life on the plea that he had done so well it was not necessary to do more, but who continued to do his duty as a citizen all the better because he had done it as a soldier; the man who remembered that duty done, to be of practical use, must serve not as an excuse for not doing further duty, but as an incentive, as a spur to make him feel ashamed that his present or his future should fall short of his past.

Judge Harlan, I greet your personally, sir; I wish to express my own personal debt to you, for your influence, for your example, but I wish far more, speaking as the representative of all our people, to express the infinite sense of obligation we have to you for having shown by your life what the type of fearless American citizenship should be.

TAFT FOR SUPREME BENCH.

Washington, Dec. 10.—The prospective retirement of Judge Shiras from the supreme court, which was announced by his son some time ago would take place at no very distant date, it is believed here may result in the promotion to the supreme bench of William H. Taft, the chairman of the Philippine commission. Governor Taft's elevation to that court would be in fulfillment of the general understanding that he ultimately would be appointed to that court which existed at the time he resigned from the federal circuit bench in Ohio and took up his present duties at the request of President McKinley. It also will be in the nature of a reward for his long and arduous work at the head of the Philippine commission. Should Governor Taft retire the expectation is that his successor as chairman of the commission will be General Luke E. Wright, of Tennessee, now vice-chairman of the commission. Hon. W. W. Rockhill, now the head of the bureau of American republics, and who represented the United States in China, is mentioned as a probable successor to Governor Wright.

THE PETTIFORD CASE.

Washington, Dec. 13.—Assistant Secretary Ailes has disposed of the case of Elmer Pettiford, a colored clerk in the treasury department and a Seventh Day Adventist, who refused to do work on Saturdays. Although the chief of the division in which Petitford was employed insists that the work is being delayed by reason of his absence one day in each week, Secretary Ailes has not been disposed to dismiss him, and finally has concluded to transfer him to the sixth auditor's office, where he will be put to work assorting money orders. He will be reduced, however, from $1,200 to $720 a year, that being the maximum pay allowed by law for that work. He will be paid only for the time he is actually employed.

A Bad Breath

is proof of a foul stomach. Be clean within; secure a healthy acting stomach, regularity of the bowels, and perfect digestion by the use of Radway's Pills. These Pills will quickly put the disordered stomach and bowels in order, make the liver do its work, the tongue clean, and the breath will then become normal and therefore odorless.

Radway's Pills cure **Sick Headache, Female Complaints, Biliousness, Indigestion, Constipation.** 25c per box. At Druggists or by mail. **Radway & Co, 55 Elm Street, N. Y.**

THE MINISTER'S BRIDE.

Washington, Dec. 10.—No recent news has proved so interesting to Washington society as that of Sir Liang Chen's contemplated marriage to Miss Yu, daughter of the Chinese minister at Paris, says a Chronicle correspondent, writing from here. Sir Liang Chen is the new Chinese minister to Washington. Miss Yu is the second daughter of Yu Keng and is described as a brilliant woman, not unlike her remote kinswoman, the empress dowager.

The Yus comprise one of the powerful Manchu families and are enormously rich, besides possessing great political prestige. Through her grandfather, the prospective wife of Sir Liang has puritan blood in her veins. The grandfather was named Pearson and came of a prominent Massachusetts family. More than sixty years ago he went to Canton and engaged in commercial pursuits. He became rich and married a Chinese woman, the daughter of a wealthy Canton merchant. The oldest daughter of this union married Yu Keng.

Those familiar with the career of Yu Keng say that much of his success is attributable to his daughter. Since her twelfth year she has been her father's assistant. During the Chinese "boxer" troubles in 1900 the French foreign office recognized the ability of Miss Yu. She wrote all the important communications

which passed between M. Delcasse and the Chinese legation and she wrote many of the state papers now on file in Pekin.

It is said that Miss Yu has always been ambitious to come to the country of her grandfather as the wife of China's envoy; there are diplomats here who hint that Sir Liang owes his appointment to the fact that he was engaged to Miss Yu. She asked the dowager empress this favor and that astute woman saw many advantages in the suggestion.

The romance between Sir Liang and Miss Yu is about two years old, but the marriage has been definitely decided on only in the last six months or during the visit of Sir Liang to Paris, before he went to London to King Edward's coronation.

The bride elect is about 25 and, according to the French diplomats, it is her young sister who is the beauty of the family. Sir Liang's future wife is noted for mental powers more than for personal attractions. She has, however, the reputation of having been one of the best-gowned women at the French capital. Like other women of the Manchu family, her feet have not been bound nor does she ever don the national costume. She speaks perfect English and is also a French, German and Spanish scholar.

CULLOM TRUST BILL.

Washington, Dec. 15.—The veteran Senator Cullom has introduced in Congress a bill to provide for the regulation of trusts. By some of the Senate members this bill is considered the best work he has done in his long and useful career,

SENATOR CULLOM.

and by others it is described as a failure. It is likely to cause the greatest debate of the present session.

AT THE SAULT.

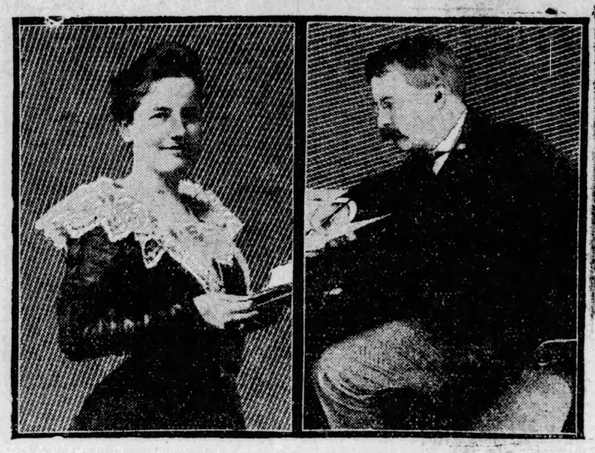
Washington, Dec. 13.—In accordance with the provisions of the river and harbor law, Secretary Root has prescribed the conditions under which the Michigan and Lake Superior Power company may divert water from the St. Mary's river into its water power canal at Sault Ste. Marie for water power purposes. These conditions, which were formulated by Judge Advocate Davis after a full consultation with General Gillespie, chief of engineers, provide that the proposed diversion of water shall not injuriously affect navigation in the waters affected, nor impair or diminish the water levels or any natural increase thereof, in Lake Superior in the United States ship canal and locks or their tributaries. The necessary papers were drawn up at the War department and were signed by Secretary Root and representatives of the water power company yesterday.

MINISTER TO PERSIA.

Washington, Dec. 13.—The President has selected Lloyd Griscom, jr., now minister to Persia, to be minister to Japan succeeding Mr. Buck, deceased. He also has selected Richmond Pearson, of North Carolina, at present consul general at Teheran, Persia, to succeed Mr. Griscom as minister to Persia. Mr. Pearson was formerly a representative in Congress.

The Senate committee on foreign relations has acted favorably on arrangements for the extension of the time limits fixed in the various reciprocity treaties pending before the Senate. The extension is for one year in each case.

MR. AND MRS. ROOSEVELT TO CELEBRATE WEDDING ANNIVERSARY



PORTRAITS OF MR. MRS. ROOSEVELT TAKEN WHEN THEY WERE WED DED.

Washington, Dec. 15.—President Roosevelt and Mrs. Roosevelt have been married sixteen years. Owing to the date of this anniversary falling at the opening of Congress, they will celebrate it by a large reception after the New Year. They were married in St. George's church, Hanover Square, in London, in 1886.

MAKING CANAL TREATY

The Colombian Representative Haggling Over Price.

Washington, Dec. 16.—Dr. Herran, the Colombian charge d'affaires, who has been clothed with full powers by the Bogota government to sign a canal treaty, was an early caller at the state department today and spent half an hour with Secretary Hay in an effort to reach an agreement as to the price this country shall pay for the concession. Dr. Herran predicts that the treaty will be ready for submission to Congress before Christmas. It is understood both at the state department and at the Colombian legation that the question of price is the only barrier now to the conclusion of a satisfactory convention.

THE ANTI-TRUST BILLS.

Washington, Dec. 13.—Hearings were begun today before the sub-committee on judiciary of the house consisting of Representatives Littlefield (Maine), Overstreet (Ind.), Powers (Mass.), DeArmond (Mo.), and Clayton (Ala.), on the anti-trust bills. Representative Morrell (Pa.), who has introduced a resolution appropriating $250,000 for the use of the attorney-general in enforcing the Sherman anti-trust law, stated that he had shown his resolution to the attorney-general, who was favorable to it. Mr. Morrell also said that he had shown the resolution to the President who authorized him to say that he was heartily in favor of its provisions. Mr. Morrell explained that the President, however, had no thought of dictating in any way to the committee.

Representative Gille (Mass.) explained the purpose of his bill which provides for the seizure and condemnation of any property "owned or manufactured under any contract or by any trust or combination or pursuant to any conspiracy forbidden by laws of a state and being in the course of transportation from such a state to another state" A maximum penalty of $20,000 fine or five years' imprisonment is imposed.

A NEGRO MOVEMENT.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 11.—Considerable interest is manifested by the leaders of both political parties in the movement started by the negroes of Alabama to become an independent factor in politics and which is expected to crystallize in the preliminary organization of a new Republican party to be held today at a state conference at Selma. The leaders of the movement express the opinion that a new party in Republicanism can be formed and they hope to attract into the organization some white men, relying on the belief that the Roosevelt administration is siding, to a certain extent, with negroes in the South. In other words, the primary object of the movement is to oppose the so-called Lilly Whites. The leaders of the latter organization, however, declare that they do not fear the new movemnt and express the opinion that it will be but a flash in the pan.

MRS. ROOSEVELT'S RECEPTION

Washington, Dec. 13.—Mrs. Roosevelt received Washington society yesterday at a tea in the White House. It was the first large social function of the winter season at the White House and was attended by several hundred members of resident and official society. The receiving party consisted of the ladies of the cabinet and the Misses Hitchcock, Miss Jones, Mrs. Cortelyou, Mrs. Bingham, Mrs. Cowles, Mrs. Loeb, Mrs. Barnes, Mrs. Rixey and Miss Hagner. Miss Jones and Miss Hagner presided at the tea table. Presentations were made by Colonel Bingham and Captain Cowles, assailed by Major McCawley and Lieutenants McCoy and Poole.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

If the business of the House will permit it the House judiciary committee will go to Texas to witness the inauguration of Governor-elect Lanham, representative from Texas, who has been a member of the judiciary committee for six years.

About a dozen young men yesterday began boarding on a diet furnished by the agricultural department and designed to test the effect of food adulteration. It was the first day of the actual inclusion of borax and other preservatives in the meats which are to be furnished the young men for a period under the direction of Chemist Wiley, of the department. He believes that the results will show the harmlessness of the preservatives whose presence in exports of the United States has led to the exclusion of such food products in a number of instances.

Representative Dearmond, of Missouri, has introduced a bill in the House providing that in addition to the grounds of bankruptcy now existing by law a corporation or association shall have committed an act of bankruptcy and shall accordingly be subject to proceedings to so judge it an involuntary bankrupt and wind up its affairs and distribute its assets whenever it shall have issued stock in excess of the fair reasonable value of its property, or whenever it shall have given or offered to any person, association or corporation any privilege or rebate denied to another, or when it shall have refused or failed for a period of 30 days to effect a settlement of any difficulty or dispute with a majority of its employes or patrons or to enter into arbitration, or when it shall have entered into any combination to destroy competition, or whenever it shall have failed to give correct information in response to any lawful inquiry.

HAY HAS CUBAN TREATY

Provides for 20 Per Cent Reduction on Island Products.

Washington, Dec. 16.—General Lasker Bliss, who was sent to Havana to aid Minister Squiers in drafting a reciprocity treaty between the United States and Cuba, reached Washington this morning and delivered to Secretary Hay the treaty signed in Havana last week. It provides for a 20 per cent reduction in the tariff charges on Cuban products entering the United States and heavy reduction on American exports to Cuba.

THE MONEY STRINGENCY.

Washington, Dec. 13.—Secretary Shaw declines to say anything for publication as to the attitude of the Treasury department in regard to the present money stringency in New York. There is reason to believe, however, that no action whatever is contemplated now or at any time in the near future, and certainly not as long as the interests involved are not extended to the substantial business operations of the country outside of its present limited area. It is understood that the department takes the position that the government is not involved in the present situation and that Wall street must rely upon its own resources to tide over the present stringency. At this time, the treasury has no available cash on hand above a moderate working balance approximating $58,000,000, and it is not its present purpose to further reduce this sum by making additional deposits in national bank depositories or otherwise.

A MONEY POOL.

New York, Dec. 15.—A number of banks of this city and J. P. Morgan & Co. have formed a pool of $50,000,000 to lend in the money market in the event of actual emergency.

The pool was organized by George F. Baker, president of the First National bank. That bank, J. P Morgan & Co., the City National bank, the Chase National bank, the National Bank of Commerce, the Hanover National bank, the Fourth National bank and the Western National bank have pledged themselves for $5,000,000 each. The Corn Exchange bank agrees to subscribe $2,500,000, and the Chemical National bank and the Bank of New York $1,000,000 each.

This measure is really a protective one and it is not apprehended that any of the money will be actually needed. It will be put out, however, should the occasion arise.

STRIKE COMMISSION.

Scranton, Pa., Dec. 15.—It was announced by the coal strike commission at the opening of today's hearing that when it adjourns for the Christmas holidays, probably on Saturday, it will be to meet in Philadelphia on the first Monday in January. This decision, however, can be changed by developments this week. Before proceeding to the hearing of witnesses Chairman Gray informed the attorneys for both sides that the commission had prepared a certain formula which indicates the further information desired. He also asked the operators to expedite the presentation of the statements containing the wages paid to the miners and the hours worked. He said the hardest work of the commission is still to come and the commissioners would like to begin their study of the figures as soon as possible.

SUFFERING IN AUSTRIA.

Vienna, Dec. 16.—The unprecedented severity of the weather throughout Austria has caused acute suffering among the poor and the unemployed, who are more numerous this year than for many years past. In the iron trade alone there are 140,000 men without employment. Many factories are closed or are running on half time. The authorities fear an epidemic of typhus and far-reaching famine.

The emigration agents are thriving. The best workmen of Austria are leaving for the United States, a fact which economists greatly deplore because it assists the United States to compete with Europe. In emigrating Austrian workmen help the ruin of their own country. It is feared that the present conditions will grow worse before the end of the winter.

COAL PRODUCTION.

Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 13.—Reports to the Reading railway offices show that the mines of the company on Thursday reached the high water mark of production since the resumption of mining, with an output of 1,305 cars from its 31 collieries. This is practically the normal output of the company. With a continuance of this production and the probability of its being considerably increased when the company gets its remaining collieries in operation, coupled with a gradual increase from other sections of the anthracite region, there is a fair prospect of relief from the present coal stringency, and a more hopeful view for the future is being taken by the trade.

The Tunnel Franchise.

New York, Dec. 13.—A pledge of enough votes to pass the tunnel franchise has been secured by representatives of the Pennsylvania railroad and counsel for the Pennsylvania has announced: we have got the votes necessary to pass the franchise next Tuesday and so far as looking for support in the board of aldermen is concerned our labors are finished."

MONOPOLY VALUES GIVEN

Strong Attack on Valuation of Steel Trust.

New York, Dec. 16.—The argument of Edward B. Whitney, attorney for J. Aspinwall Hodge, before the New Jersey court of errors and appeals to restrain the execution of the United States Steel corporation's 250,000,000 stock conversion plan was made public today. Mr. Whitney contends that the directors of the incorporation had plenty of time after the granting of an injunction by Vice Chancellor Emery to call a new meeting of stockholders early in December to ratify the conversion plan, but he submits that the reason this course was not pursued was that the proxies of the stockholders could not have been obtained a second time His reasons for this belief, he said, is that the stockholders now know what they did not know last April, namely, that instead of voting for a prompt issue of $250,000,000 of bonds for underwriting, which they were to pay J. P. Morgan & Co., a 4 per cent commission they were procuring only a $100,000,000 issue, while J. P. Morgan & Co., were obtaining an option on the remaining $150,000,000 to the detriment of the company, but to a possible advantage to themselves, so great as to make the $10,000,000 commission insignificant.

According to Mr. Whitney's argument the preferred stockholders were divided by the scheme into three classes, the first consisting of J. P. Morgan & Co., to whom the bonds were offered at 96, the second of persons selected by J. P. Morgan & Co., who were to pay 96 4-5, and the third of the other preferred stockholders, who were to pay 100.

The argument contains an attack on the valuation of $492,566,100 put on the Carnegie company's property by the United States Steel corporation, which sum, according to Mr. Whitney, is $344,000,000 in excess of the real value of the property. In connection with the value of the corporations assets, Mr. Whitney says: "All through the affidavits submitted by the defendants it is clear that their basis of valuations is the monopoly value of this company's business, considered as a growing concern, in relation to its present management and the earnings which it can make in a year of unexampled prosperity."

FIGHTING RESUMED IN PORT-AU-PRINCE

Port-Au-Prince, Hayti, Dec. 16.—Gen. Colin, minister of interior and an opponent of General Nord in the contest for the presidency, has sought refuge in the United States legation. There has been much firing in the city and a state of great excitement prevails.

EXPRESS TRAIN WRECKED

Rails Had Been Removed Near Trestle—Two Men Killed.

Birmingham, Ala., Dec. 16.—The southbound limited express on the Alabama Great Southern Railroad was wrecked near Moundville, Ala., 60 miles south of here today. A rail had been removed near a trestle.

Two express messengers are missing and are supposed to be under the wreck. No passengers are reported killed. The train was en route from Cincinnati to New Orleans.

CLOSED BANK AND APPOINTED RECEIVER

Washington, Dec. 16.—Comptroller of the Currency Ridgley has closed the National Bank of South Pennsylvania at Syndman, Pa., and has appointed Walter R. Mason, bank examiner, as receiver.

CHRISTMAS GIFTS.

New York, Dec. 13.—The outgoing steamships bound for Europe today carry the first big lot of Christmas mail sent abroad this year. The existing prosperity throughout the land is evidenced by the unusual volume of the foreign mail. Steamship officers declare that never in their experience have the foreign pouches been so numerous and so bulky thus early in the holiday season. Extra mail clerks have been put on all the big steamships carrying the mails, but the postoffice officials are more worried over the prospects for next week, when it is expected that the department will be literally swamped beneath its heavy burden.

The money order offices throughout the country report that in regard to the foreign business all records are going by the board this year. It is difficult to estimate the aggregate amount of money that the foreign-born residents of the United States send to their friends and relatives at home during the Christmas season, but it is safe to assert that the amount his year is away and beyond the average. The most of the cash presents are destined to brighten up the old homes in Scandinavia and in Ireland, though large sums also find their way to Germany, Holland, France, Austria, Italy and other countries of Europe.

EMPLOYES' CLUB HOUSE.

Gladstone, Mich., Dec. 15.—The Cleveland Cliffs Iron company has opened its club house which the company built at considerable expense for the comfort of employes.

In the operation of this establishment the Cleveland Cliffs Iron company has taken a step as yet untried by a company in the operation of a similar house. Beer will be sold in addition to other refreshments at cost, three cents per glass. Treating, however, or excessive drinking will not be permitted. Every man must pay for his own food and drink. Cigars will be sold for three and seven cents. By eliminating the factor of treating the company hopes to decrease intoxication and gambling.

The club house is fitted up with pool and billiard tables and a large reading room on whose tables are 18 magazines and periodicals in both the English and foreign languages.

The aim of the company is to benefit the laborer socially and financially. No fee is attached to the club house, but it is exclusive for employes of the company.

This club house will be watched with interest by other large companies and by the temperance people at large.

If the present institution proves a success the Cleveland Cliffs Iron company will add it to their plants in other places.

MANIAC'S GHOSTLY DEED.

Lapeer, Mich., Dec. 16.—John Best, aged 28, single, a man of disordered mind, during last night arose from his bed and ran amuck through the house, cutting Jasper Clegg's head nearly off with a razor, dangerously wounded his own mother, wounded his sister and finished by shooting himself to death Clegg, who was 60 years of age, boarded at the Best home. Best was committed to the insane asylum about a year ago, but six months later was discharged as cured.

TOBACCO IN TEXAS.

Southern Pacific to Educate Farmers in Its Culture.

Austin, Texas, Dec. 13.—The management of the Southern Pacifice purposes to establish Texas as one of the nation's foremost tobacco producing regions. For a long time the road's industrial agents have been experimenting with the soil of certain sections of the Lone Star state, and they are convinced it is well adapted to the culture of high grade tobaccos, including many kinds that now are imported. It is planned to interest tobacco growers of Wisconsin, Kentucky, Virginia, Connecticut and other parts in the possibilities of Texas.

It is the purpose of the road to afford a systematic course of education to tobacco growers of the country, with special endeavor to picture the qualifications of Texas for filling a "long felt want"—the want of a territory that can give to America what now can be had only from foreigners. Well informed tobacco men say that if the plans of the Southern Pacific are realized the tobacco trade will be revolutionized, with almost inestimable benefits to the country at large. It is believed that Texas can be made to equal, if not surpass, Cuba and Sumatra as a producer of high class cigar goods. If Texas can place itself on a level with these two countries, the trade says, the tobacco men of the country will save vast amounts annually—money that now is spent for transportation. Yet, it is held, growers would be able to market their products at very good profits, after making allowances for transportation charges. Even should Texas fulfill all that is expected of it, tobacco men say the industry in Kentucky and most of the other leading producing sections would continue to thrive and prosper, as these parts would not be brought into serious competition, owing to the difference in grades grown. The seed-leaf planters of the north would not suffer, but the foreign leaf would be displaced by that of Texas. Of course, all of the vast state of Texas is not adapted to tobacco culture. Experts say that that part of the commonwealth known as the rice belt is the only part fitted for the cultivation of the high grade tobacco.

MITCHELL ON STRIKE.

Leader of the MinersSays They Should Be Avoided.

Spring Valley, Ill., Dec. 16.—Twelve thousand miners accorded to their hero and idol, John Mitchell, a hearty and wildly enthusiastic greeting in this, his home city, yesterday afternoon, and President Mitchell unexpectedly broke silence in a notable way in a speech at a mass meeting in the evening. He gave his views of the relations between capital and labor.

"I don't believe that there is an unreconcilable breach between capital and labor," he said. "More and more I hold that the relations are reciprocal or are tending that way. Both must exist, and each must and will be here until a complete revolution comes. I also hold that strikes should and can be avoided. I think the conference between the opposing sides largely will solve the difficulty. Labor and capital can work out a proper and equivalent solution when they go down, looking each other straight in the eye and tell the absolute truth. Then the days of misery will be over."

Mr. Mitchell said, that although he had conducted several large strikes, he was not a believer in the strike. He held that while labor should reserve the right to strike, every effort should first be made toward conciliation.

"But I do not hold that strikes are barbarous," he exclaimed. "In China they have no strikes and in this country we have. Strikes are the development of the highest civilization."

The speaker also said that he would not reply directly to Dr. Hillis or President Elliott, but was pleased they were interesting themselves in union labor, though opposing the labor cause. He believed, he said, both would eventually come over to the side of trade unionism.

Mr. Mitchell also lauded the pulpit and the press, the former as the friend of the oppressed and the latter as the influence that crystallizes public sentiment on the side of the right. A public sentiment could be sufficiently aroused, he asserted, "to overthrow the government itself." He closed his address by saying that the recent anthracite coal miners' strike, terrible as it had been, undoubtedly had served to strengthen the cause of the workingman.

INDIANS WANT REVENGE

Hiuakos of Alaska Reported on the War Path.

Seattle, Wash., Dec. 16.—A special from Dawson, says:

Much excitement and apprehension prevails at White Horse and various points along the new government trail over the report that a band of Hiuako Indians has taken the warpath in the region between the Little Salmon and Petty rivers. A store is reported to have been looted and burned, the storekeeper killed and another fatally injured.

Major Cuthbert says that if confirmation of the news of the outbreak is received he will leave here immediately for Selkirk with 50 men. It is stated that 150 to 200 Indians are in the hostile parties, headed by two well known chiefs.

A motive for the outbreak is furnished by the hanging of three of their number at Dawson barracks in 1899 for the murder of a prospector on the Little Salmon river.

Gen. Grant Hurries East.

San Antonio, Tex., Dec. 16.—General Fred D. Grant, U. S. A., commanding the Department of Texas, returned from a tour of inspection of army posts yesterday afternoon. At 7 o'clock in the morning he first learned of the death of his mother. He hurried to headquarters here and at 9 o'clock, accompanied by Mrs. Grant, he started for Washington on a special train.

Former Ohio Man Dead.

Leavenworth, Kan., Dec. 16.—Colonel J. L. Abernathy, a pioneer Kansan and a wealthy wholesale furniture manufacturer, died at his home here today. He was born in Warren county, O., in 1833 and came west in 1856. He was the father of Walter and W. M. Abernathy, of Kansas City, members of Abernathy Furniture company, of that city.

Vanderbilt's Condition Critical.

New York, Dec. 16.—Dr. Austin Flint made an early morning call at the home of Cornelius Vanderbilt today ,and later said that Mr. Vanderbilt was a very sick man; that there had been no change in his condition from that of yesterday and that the crisis would not be over for two or three days.

Canadian party leaders gathered at Ottawa and sentiment was generally expressed that Canadians will resist taxation for imperial treasury unless given fair representation.

British house of lords, in adopting amendments to educational bill, apparently infringes on rights of house of commons.

MRS. GRANT'S FUNERAL

Army Officers to Attend Services in Full Uniform.

Washington, Dec. 16.—While the final arrangements for the obsequies of Mrs. Grant will not be made until after the arrival here of General Grant and other members of the family, it is settled that there will be short religious services in this city and that the remains will be placed by the side of those of her husband in the tomb at Riverside park, New York. The Pennsylvania Railroad company has offered to provide a combination car for the casket and pallbearers and a private car for the use of the family in the journey from this city to the tomb, to be attached to any train that the funeral party may desire.

The secretary of war has directed that all the army officers stationed in New York and vicinity shall attend the services at the tomb in full dress uniform. It has been arranged that the steamer Meigs shall meet the funeral party at the Jersey City station and convey it to the tomb, where there is a convenient landing place.

Colombian Steamer Wrecked.

Colon, Dec. 15.—Advices from Barranquilla confirm the report of the total wreck of the steamer Bogota in the Magdalena river recently near Elbanco. She had on board a large force of government soldiers, many of whom were drowned. The details of the disaster have been suppressed.

The Markets.

THE GRAIN MARKETS.

Toledo, Dec 16.—Close.—A rather bearish sentiment prevailed among wheat traders at the opening today, and their sentiments were largely justified by conditions. The Liverpool cables were ¾d lower on wheat, and the weather was considerably improved. The temperatures universally seasonable, without extremes, with snows throughout the middle west and northwest, and rains in the Ohio valley and the south. The forecast indicates no change. Trade in the local market was dull, but the quotations eased off in sympathy with Chicago, where there was a selling movement of general dimensions. The weakness of corn also had its influence on the decline. On the dips, wheat was accorded a certain support, which kept the market steady at a slight decline. The receipts today were a little less than last year. Bradstreet's decrease in the world's visible is 325,000 bushels. May cornered all the trade and, after declining to 74c, rallied to ¾c. Later there was further decline and at the close May was ⅝c lower. Cash and December closed ½c lower.

Primary receipts of wheat today, 551,000 bu.; last week, 155,000; last year, 552,000. Shipments, 98,000 bu.; last week, 298,000; last year, 217,000.

An improvement in the weather, large receipts and lower cables caused a break at the opening in corn. December lost ½c lower and May ¾c lower. Trade was very light and prices ruled steady at the opening quotations during the early hours. Primary receipts of corn were 801,000; last week, 631,000; last year, 387,000; shipments, 205,000; last week, 298,000; last year, 244,000. Bradstreet's figure on corn show an increase of 17,000. The close was ½c lower for December and ¾c lower for May.

Oats were quiet and a shade easier in sympathy with the other grains today. The opening was unchanged, but the May option soon dropped ¾c and at the close was ¼c lower. December closed ¼c lower.

The seed market was very dull today. The opening was 2½c lower for both January and March. The low grades were firm and futures were neglected. Receipts today, 475 bags; no shipments. Receipts last year, 400 bags; shipments, 425 bags. Estimated receipts of seed for Wednesday, 500 bags. The close was 5c lower for December and 2½c lower for January and March. The following were the closing quotations at the various boards:

TOLEDO.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Today, Dec. 15 Close.	Close.
Wheat—					
Cash	78	78	77¾	77¾	78¼
Dec.	78	77¾	77¾	77¾	78¼
May	81¾	81½	80⅝	81⅛	81¾
Corn—					
Dec.	47½	47	47	47	48
May	44	44	44	44	44⅝
Oats—					
Dec.	33n	....	....	33½	33
May	34¼n	....	....	33¾	34¼
Clover Seed—					
Dec.	....	....	....	$6.60	$6.55
Jan.	6.65b	6.65	6.65	6.65	6.67½
Mch.	6.75b	6.75	6.75	6.75	6.77½

Rye—No. 2, 52c.

Timothy—Prime, $1.75 bid.

Alsike—Prime, $8.00 nominal.

CHICAGO.

Wheat—					
Dec.	75¼	75¼	74½	74½b	75¼
May	77½	77⅝	76⅞	77¼	77⅝
July	74¼	74¼	73¾	74b	74¼
Corn—					
Dec.	55	55	52½	53b	55
May	43⅛	43⅝	43⅜	43⅝	43⅝
July	42½	42½	42⅜	42⅝b	42⅝a
Oats—					
Dec.	31¾	31¾	31½	31¾	31¾
May	33	33⅛	32⅝	32⅞	33¼

NEW YORK.

Wheat—					
Dec.	83¾a	....	....	83¼b	83⅝b
May	81½	81½b	80⅝	81¼a	81½b
Corn—					
Dec.	61½a	....	....	61b	61½b
May	48⅝½	48½	48¼	48⅝	48⅝

ST. LOUIS.

Wheat—					
Dec.	70¾	....	....	70⅝	71½b
May	76¾	76¾⅝	76⅛	76¾a	76⅞a

MINNEAPOLIS.

Wheat—					
Dec.	....	....	....	73¾	74¼
May	....	....	....	75¾	75⅝⅝

DULUTH.

Wheat—					
Dec.	....	....	....	73b	73⅝b
May	....	....	....	76b	76½⅝

CHICAGO PROVISIONS.

Pork—					
Jan.	..$16.77	$16.80	$16.67	$16.67	$16.72
May	15.72	15.80	15.62	15.65	15.64
Lard—					
Dec.	10.25	10.25	10.20	10.20n	10.22
Jan.	9.75	9.77	9.72	9.72	9.72
May	9.22	9.22-25	9.12	9.12b	9.20
Ribs—					
Jan.	8.45-47	8.47	8.40	8.40n	8.42-45
May	8.37	8.37	8.30n	8.30n	8.35

MONEY AND STOCKS.

New York, Dec. 16.—Noon.—Money on call leasier at 6@6½ per cent. Prime mercantile paper, 6 per cent. Sterling exchange fairly steady, with actual business in bankers' bills at 486.75@487 for demand, and at 483.25@483.50 for 60 days; posted rates, 485@488; commercial bills, 482¾@483. Bar silver, 48¾c. Mexican dollars, 37½c.

New York, Dec. 16.—Wall Street.—Prices advanced at the opening in response to the protective measures adopted yesterday by the bankers for the money market. Stocks which were most depressed yesterday showed the largest recoveries, Southern Pacific rising ⅝ and Manhattan ⅞. There were some declines, of which the most conspicuous were in St. Paul and Louisville. The market showed some hesitancy after the opening, some of the advances being partly lost, but some of the losses were also recovered. The market quite broad and active, but the dealings became confined, and a drooping tendency developed in the Pacific, Atchison, the coalers and the Pennsylvania group.

On the other hand St. Paul, Sugar, Manhattan and Amalgamated made upward progress, and the buying of these leaders eventually rallied the entire market. At the top level, St. Paul, Southern Pacific, Pennsylvania and Amalgamated ruled about a point above yesterday's close, and Sugar was 2¼ above. Hocking Valley preferred, Rock Island preferred, Chicago & Alton, St. Louis Southwestern preferred, Chicago Great Western, New York Central and St. Louis, Cleveland, C. C. & St. Louis, Consolidated Gas and some obscure specialties gained 1@2 points, while Virginia Chemical preferred lost 3, and American Express 5½, and several minor railroad stocks a point.

The market fluctuated narrowly and was dull, but maintained a firm undertone with the 6 per cent rates. Prices were at the highest at noon. American Express rallied 5½; Northwestern rose 3, and 1@2 point gains were made in addition by New York Central, Louisville, Illinois Central, St. Paul preferred, Consolidated Gas, Baltimore & Ohio and Locomotive preferred. Bonds were irregular at noon.

Some increase in activity followed a more general covering movement by the room shorts. St. Paul, Pennsylvania, Rock Island preferred, Delaware & Hudson and several others increased their advances to about 2 points. Elsewhere the general level was higher with large demand for the Pacifics, Baltimore &